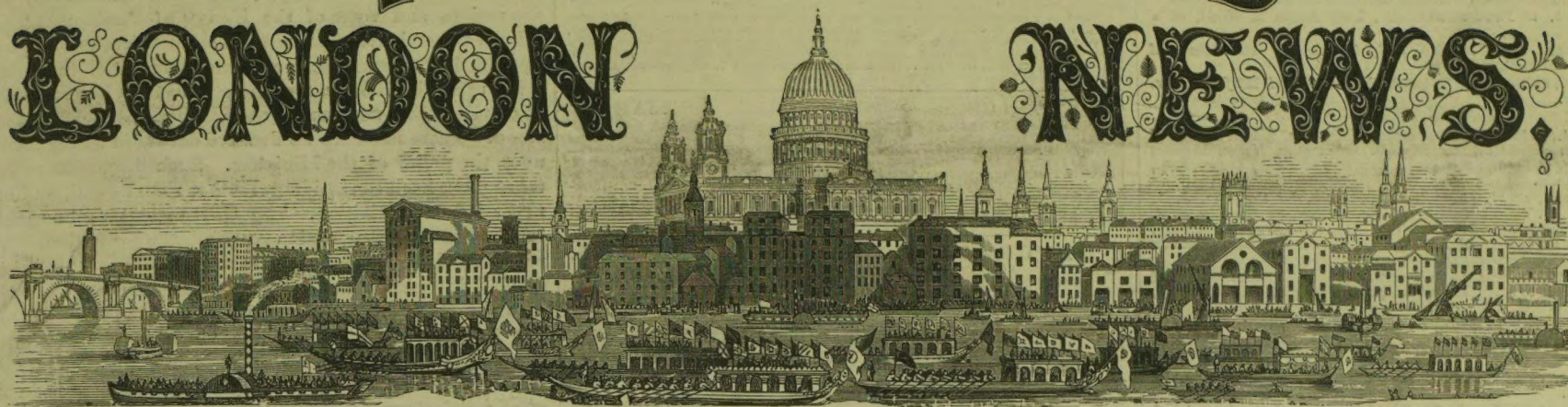


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

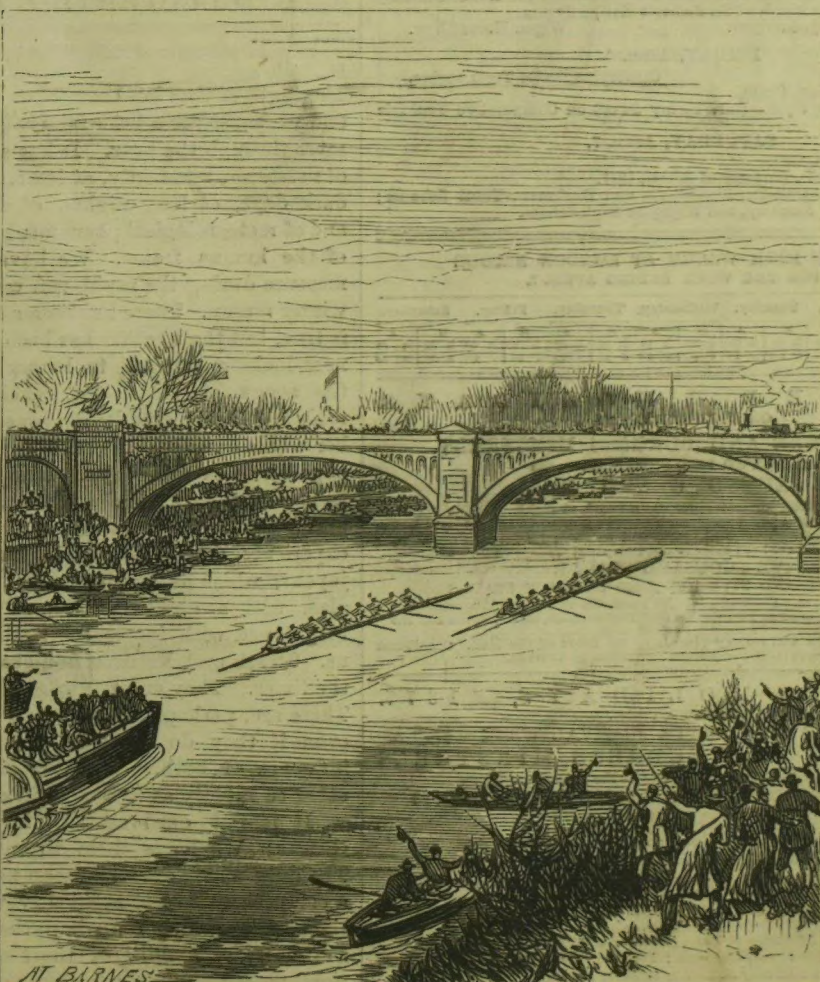
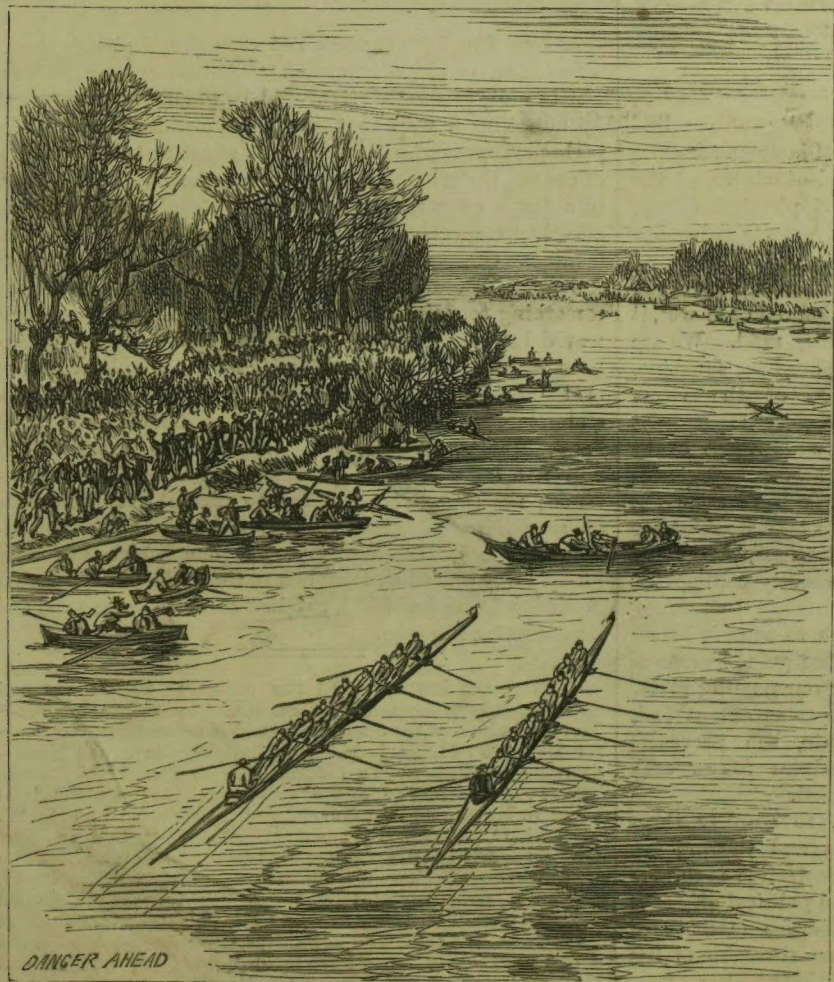
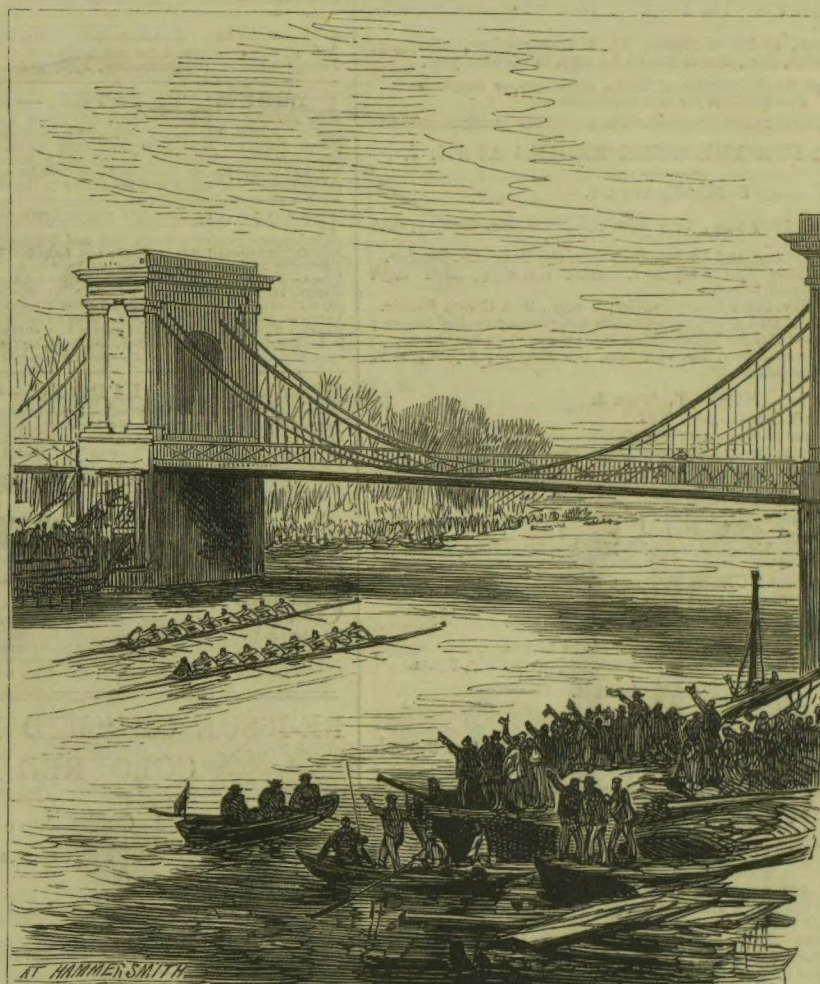
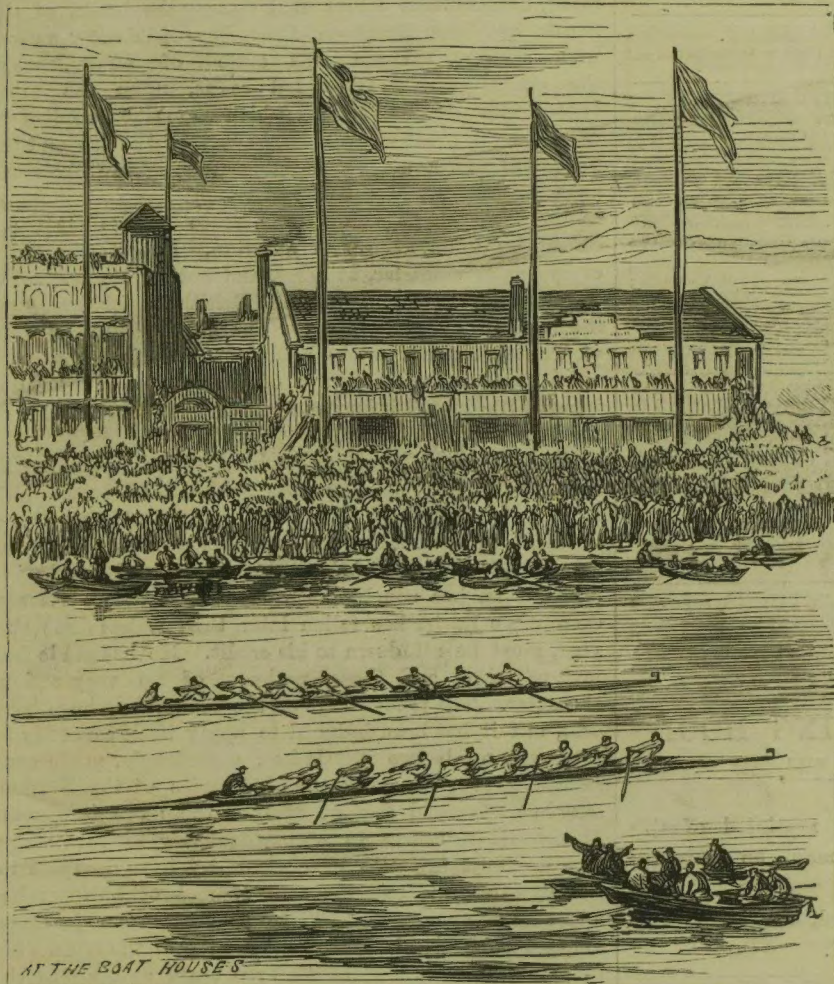


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1968.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE DEAD-HEAT: INCIDENTS OF THE RACE.



On the 24th inst., at 20, Lowndes-square, Vicountess Newport, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at Arthurstown, in the county of Wexford, Lady Emily Chichester, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 53, Cromwell-road, Lady Amabel Kerr, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Vienna, Baroness Albert de Rothschild, of a son.

On the 25th inst., at Powderham Castle, Lady Agnes E. Wood, of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, of Anstruther and Carmichael, of a son.

On the 26th inst., at Egremont Lodge, Ryde, the wife of Hugh Meares, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst. at Rochampton, Surrey, by the Rev. Walter Jekyll, of Heydon Royston, assisted by the Rev. R. Carrington, Vicar, Michael Rowand Buchanan, to Frederica, seventh daughter of Henry Stuart, Esq., Montford, Isle of Bute.

On the 22nd inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, Vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy-square, assisted by the Rev. F. F. Goe, Rector of St. George's, and the Rev. C. H. Middleton, John Rawlinson, elder son of R. L. Ford, Esq., of Adel Grange, Leeds, to Helen Cordelia, youngest daughter of John Coxhead, Esq., of Russell-square.

On the 19th inst., at Jerez de la Frontera, Pedro N. Gonzalez, son of Don Manuel Gonzalez, to Mary, second daughter of Joseph C. Gordon, Esq., of that place.

On the 19th inst., at The Retreat, Blunsdon, St. Leonard, Wilts, George Akerman, Esq., of that place, and of Terrace House, Cheltenham, aged 72.

On the 24th inst., at Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, the Dowager Lady Dashwood, aged 83.

On the 23rd inst., at Edinburgh, Sir David Dundas, of Beechwood and Dunfir, Baronet.

On the 21st inst., at Uffington House, near Stamford, George Augustus Frederick Albemarle Bertie, tenth Earl of Lindsey, aged sixty-two.

On Jan. 27, at Tramore, in the county of Waterford, the beloved wife of Sealy S. Swan.

On the 19th inst., to the inexpressible grief of her family, at Montforte, Alentejo, Portugal, Sylvia Maria, Baroness da Torre, the eldest daughter of the late Major William Nicholas Bull, of Hampstead, K.S.F. and K.I.C., of the Royal East Middlesex Militia, and B.A.L. of Spain, and granddaughter of the late Robert John Thornton, M.D. Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of "The Temple of Flora" and other botanical works, &c., aged 51.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7.

**SUNDAY, APRIL 1.**  
Easter Sunday.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 and 7 p.m., uncertain.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.  
St. James's, noon, Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Lord High Almoner and Dean of Windsor.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. John Henry Jellett; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner to the Queen.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

Easter Monday, Bank Holiday.  
Metropolitan Volunteer Review, near Dunstable.  
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.  
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on Music in Cathedrals).  
Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, Concert at Albert Hall, 7 p.m.  
Blackpool Agricultural Society Show and Horse Show.  
Athletic Sports : Bournemouth, Woodbridge, Epsom College, Witney, and  
Arundel.  
Races : Durham, Enfield, Manchester Spring Meeting, Streatham, and Ward  
Union.

Easter Tuesday.  
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, opening of the season.  
Northampton Races.                      Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

Oxford Easter Term begins.  
Agricultural Society, noon.  
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Palmer on Changes in the Spectrum caused by Vegetable Colouring Matters).  
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.  
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.

Moon's last quarter, 8.30 p.m.  
Meeting of House of Commons after Recess.  
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor N. Story Maskelyne on the Discrimination of Crystals by their Optical Characters).  
Races: Catterick Bridge, Wolverhampton Spring Meeting.  
Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, concert for London Society for Teaching the Blind, at St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.  
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Wigan Horse Show.

Old Lady Day. Cambridge Easter Term begins.  
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.  
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Henry Sweet on Comparative Teutonic Philology).

Prince Leopold born, 1853.  
Accession of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, 1831.  
Athletic Sports—Bruce Castle, Blackheath, and Burton-on-Trent Schools;  
Christ's College, Finchley, and Highgate High School.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.			
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A		
3	43	4	2	4	20	4	38	4	55	5	16	5	33	5	55
6	16	6	43	7	13	7	48	8	23	9	18				

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS  
will give TWO PERFORMANCES in the  
ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.

An ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, which has been in active rehearsal for several weeks past, will be given for the first time. New and important additions have been made to the Company.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHILLING SEATS.  
 Balcony, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fanteuils, 6s. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.  
 The Doors will be opened at Two for the Day Performance, and at Seven for the  
 Evening Performance.  
 Every West Omnibus will convey Visitors to the doors of the Hall. Omnibuses  
 also run direct to the doors from every Railway Station in London.

DURING THE EASTER FESTIVAL WEEK  
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS  
will give their Holiday Performances in the following order:—

will be given in the  
ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL—  
viz., in the Afternoon at Three; and in the Evening at Eight.

will be given in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own elegant and luxurious Hall,  
Afternoon at Three; Evening at Eight.

will also be given,  
 Afternoon at Three; Evening at Eight.  
 THURSDAY, at Eight only; FRIDAY, at Eight only.  
 SATURDAY, APRIL 7, at Three and Eight.

Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Dannreuther, Conductor of Rehearsals. Orchestra of 200 Instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival.

25-26 PROGRAMME OF SIX GRAND CONCERTS.—Monday Evening, May 7: "Kienzi," "Tannhäuser," & "Das Rheingold." Wednesday Evening, May 9: "Die Fliegende Holländer," "Die Walküre." Saturday Morning, May 12: "Tannhäuser," "Die Walküre." Monday Evening, May 14: "Lohegrün," "Siegfried." Wednesday Evening, May 16: "Die Meistersinger," "Götterdämmerung," "Siegfried." Saturday Evening, May 19: "Tristan and Isolde." "Götterdämmerung."

Prices: Admission, 10s. to 1s. 6d. Box, 50s. to 5s. 6d. 5s. 6d. Amphitheatre, 10s. to 1s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 15s.; Balcony (first three rows), 15s.; other rows 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; which may be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; every Music-seller in the United Kingdom.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS, Messrs. G. L. & J. COX, Directors. Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyl-street, Regent-street, and 5, St. James-street, W.

1. HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, and WEDNESDAY EVENING APRIL 25 at Eight o'Clock. At the FIRST CONCERT John Sebastian Bach's Great MASS in B MINOR will be performed for the third time in England. Artists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Foll. Principal Violin, Herr Straus; Organist, Mr. Thomas Pettit; Conductor Mr. Otto Richter. Seats—Sofa Stalls and Front Row in Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. Tickets—J. W. & Co., 44, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

SEVENTH ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION  
OF PICTURES, OIL AND WATER COLOURS, 1877.  
Alderman A. B. WALKER, Mayor.  
All Works of Art intended for Exhibition (which must not have been previously  
publicly exhibited in Liverpool) must be addressed to the Local Secretary, Free Public  
Library and Museum, William Brown-street, Liverpool, and delivered there between  
Wednesday Aug. 8, and Wednesday, Aug. 15. Copies of the Regulations may be had  
on application to the Local Secretary, JOSEPH KAYNER, Town Clerk.  
Liverpool, March, 1877.

PAINTINGS, NOW OPEN.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

**DRAWINGS**—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; together with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

**RICHARD III.**—EASTER MONDAY and EVERY EVENING till further notice. **KING RICHARD III.**—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by James Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by **THE LOTTERY PICKET.** On Easter Monday there will be a Morning Performance of **LEAH**, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital Saturday Fund.

**L'essee.**—Production of a New and Original NAUTICAL DRAMA by CHARLES LEAIDE. Author of "It Is Never Too Late To Mend," "Masks and Faces," &c. On WEDNESDAY MONDAY and following Evenings, THE SCUTTLED SHIP; by Charles Leaide. Cast: Mr. Seymour, Misses Agnes Bennett, Lizzie Wilson, Ashley, &c.; Messrs. Forbes Robertson, John Wood, George Colman, &c. The Scuttled Ship, by Pulver, Bauer, Byott, C. Ashford of the Theatre Royal, Hull—his first appearance in London), and Mr. Henry Neville. The entirely New Scenery and Effects by Mr. W. Farnham. The Drama produced under the personal superintendence of the Author. Tickets 6s. 3d., 5s., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Doors open at 6.45; commence at 7.15.—Acting Manager, Mr. GEORGE COLMAN.

THE EXHIBITION, Iker-street.—Special attractions. A portrait model of H. R. H. Princess Beatrice, also portrait models of Caxton (the first English printer), H. M. Stanley (African explorer), General Ignatieff, the Rev. Arthur Toombs, the Rev. George Odger, the Rev. Josiah Henson ("Uncle Tom"), and a sumptuous group of the Fashions of To-day, are now exhibited. Admission, One Shilling: Children under twelve, sixpence. Extra rooms, sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

Twice on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, at Three and Eight. Every evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his Residence, 49, Strand, W.C., in the EASTER HOLIDAYS, APRIL 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, at Ten a.m. and three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course.

Professor TENNANT will probably afterwards REPEAT the ELEMENTARY LECTURES on MINERALOGY given during last Christmas Holidays.

Ten Thousand Copies have been reprinted of this favourite Coloured Picture, and may be obtained through Newsagents.

Price SIXPENCE; or, post-free inland, SEVENPENCE.  
Office, 198, Strand.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

the flight of time has brought us to the frontiers of Easter, and we pause for a brief interval at that stage of our progress through the year. It has a special interest for most of us. It is, nominally, at least, the end of winter, of the dark days, of long nights, of dormant physical forces and of meteorological phenomena which test the endurance of the human frame. We have not been tried beyond measure during the rapid run we have had through the winter season. There has been a superabundance of wet, it is true, but the weather has been generally mild. We are now looking forward to longer days, brighter sunshine, the songs of birds, the rehabilitation of the vegetable world, the gladdening aspect of Nature throughout her whole domain. At such a season we are apt to be hopeful. Our spirits rise. Light chases away dark clouds from our minds. We are wont to look back upon the past with thankfulness that it *is* past, to take stock of our experience, and to indulge in those reflections, pensive or joyous, which it may suggest. We usually connect it, also, with a glance at the future, drawing inferences, brightened with increasing sunlight, as to what is before us. Death and Resurrection are the two great lessons of the times. They enter into and colour our passing ideas. There are, perhaps, few who do not to some extent feel, even if they do not wholly appreciate, the pervasive influence of both. Sobriety and gladness follow each other so rapidly as to appear intermingled.

It is not our vocation, however, to amplify these enemies. We leave them to moralists and theologians. The duty which devolves upon us at Eastertide is to take a comprehensive but rapid survey of the political affairs of our country which have happened since the meeting of Parliament. A third of the Session or thereabouts has now passed. The question occurs, What has been

done by those who politically represent us towards giving more definite expression to the vague wants and aspirations of the nation, or towards reducing to a practical form the movements of the public mind? What, for example, has been effected by the discussions and votes of the Houses of Parliament? It will be remembered that when her Most Gracious Majesty opened the Session strong excitement agitated the public mind upon the Eastern Question. What has become of it? It certainly does not remain at the height at which it then stood. There has been no decisive debate in either House upon the policy of the Ministers. Such discussion as has taken place has been incidental rather than formal, and has never led to a division. The Government, still engaged in important negotiation upon the question, has naturally claimed some right to reticence. The Opposition, divided in opinion and unable to ascertain precisely the views of the country as to the policy of the Government, has shrunk from testing those views in the House of Commons. The Holidays have come, and, so far as authentic information is concerned, the country is in no more satisfactory condition than it was at the beginning of the Session. A European War is certainly not less likely now than it was then. Diplomacy has arrived at no more definite result now than then. Peace has been made with Servia, it is true. Peace is still hoped for between the Porte and Montenegro, and may possibly be concluded. An Ottoman Parliament has been inaugurated, but Russian forces still occupy the banks of the Pruth, and the European Provinces of Turkey swarm with soldiers. Upon this state of affairs, upon the causes which have led to it, upon the most appropriate remedial agency which should be applied to it—upon the greatest problem, in fact, of the day and the hour, and one a prompt solution of which involves the most momentous destinies, Parliament has said little or nothing. Perhaps this circumstance results from the difficulties inherent in the question. But it will strike every one as singular, at least, and not highly creditable to the political judgment of the British Legislature, that it appears to stand before the anarchical disorganisation of Turkey as completely baffled as, and in some cases more so than, other States of Europe which have not affected traditional influence over the political conduct of the Porte.

The House of Commons has been fairly led during this first stage of the Session. As its Leader, Sir Stafford Northcote has proved himself to be sufficiently capable—not brilliant, but safe. That he has obtained a greater amount of work out of the popular branch of the Legislature than has usually been transacted before Easter, even when Easter has fallen later than it has done this year, must be set down to his credit. He has made but few mistakes, and those, perhaps, of no very serious character. The proceedings of the House may have been dull, but it has been induced to apply itself earnestly to the work set before it. It has, accordingly, made considerable progress with the Estimates of the Session, and has advanced one or two of the more important Ministerial measures to a comparatively forward stage. The domestic interests of the country have occupied its serious attention, and the arrangement of business has appeared to give general satisfaction. There is no jerkiness about Sir Stafford Northcote's handling of the reins. He plods on soberly and at an even pace, and, up to the present time, has fairly fulfilled the duties which he has undertaken.

As to the future, none, not even the Ministers themselves, can confidently speak. Whether we are to have war or not, or whether it would be possible to avoid war by adopting a warlike tone, are questions which it is, perhaps, beyond the ken of human sagacity to settle. But, of course, the settlement of such questions will necessarily, to a large extent, mould the interests of the country in all other respects: It may be that we are on the eve of troublous times. The signs that we are so are by no means few. We could have wished that Parliament had done something to point out to the country the policy which it would best become it to adopt, and that party considerations had been less powerful with it than simple regard to that "higher expediency" which it is the business of statesmanship clearly to interpret. Should war be at hand, there is, perhaps, no single Power in Europe which will not enter upon it, if obliged, with unfeigned reluctance; nor can anyone venture to predict over how wide an area the conflagration will spread. It was the confident hope of the country, but one which has been bitterly disappointed, that before the arrival of the Easter Holidays Europe would have had assurance of a solid and long-continued peace.

The Queen has approved the following promotions and appointments in the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be members of the Second Class of Knights Commanders—Sir Henry T. Holland, M.P., C.M.G., late Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office; Mr. W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor of South Australia; Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. B. Maxse, C.M.G., Governor of Heligoland; and Mr. W. Fitzherbert, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Treasurer in New Zealand and Special Agent for that colony in England. To be members of the Third Class or Companions—Mr. C. H. Kortright, Governor of British Guiana; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Crossman, R.E., lately Special Commissioner to Griqualand West; Mr. H. Lushington Phillips, Puisne Judge in Natal and lately Acting Chief Justice of Barbadoes; and Colonel Mattie, Colonel of the Royal Malta Fencibles.



## THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The Rev. Professor Lightfoot, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen on Monday. Lord Henry Somerset, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, also had an audience, to present an address from the House of Commons. Her Majesty inspected Mrs. E. M. Ward's picture of an incident in the life of Princess Charlotte of Wales. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily. Prince Leopold has taken frequent drives. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., has had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Darmstadt. The Judge-Advocate-General has also had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner during the week Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot, K.C.B. (her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople), and Lady Elliot, and Colonel and Lady Susan Grant Suttie and Miss Grant Suttie; the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlle. Musurus, the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, the French Ambassador (Marquis d'Harcourt), the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Beust), the Russian Ambassador (Count Schouvaloff), the Italian Ambassador and Countess Menabrea, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Bourke, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Charles and Miss Mary Grey, and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle shortly before ten on Wednesday morning for Osborne. The Queen and the Princess drove to the Windsor station of the Great Western line, and left at ten by special train. The train arrived at Gosport at 12.15, and the Queen crossed in the Royal yacht to Osborne. Her Majesty will not return to Windsor Castle again before proceeding to Scotland.

Her Majesty will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 1, and on Thursday, May 3. The knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom on May 1, it being a collar day.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, May 7, and on Saturday, June 2.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 26.

Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar proceeded to Berlin in order to convey the Queen's congratulations to the German Emperor on the eightieth anniversary of his Imperial Majesty's birthday.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., represented her Majesty at the funeral of his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Charles of Hesse at Darmstadt. The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Saturday last:—"The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dresses, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change mourning on Sunday next, and to go out of mourning on Thursday next."

The Earl of Jersey and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord De Ros and Captain C. E. Phipps as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Queen has appointed General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., to be one of her Majesty's Gentleman Ushers Daily Waiters, and also to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the room of Admiral Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., C.B., deceased.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge yesterday week at St. James's Palace, and the Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck visited their Royal Highnesses the next day at Marlborough House. The Duke of Cambridge also visited them on Monday. The departure of the Prince and Princess for the Mediterranean on Saturday last was postponed in consequence of a slight indisposition of his Royal Highness. Princess Louise of Lorne has lunched with the Prince and Princess.

Their Royal Highnesses have visited the studio of Mr. J. E. Boehm, and inspected the equestrian statue of the Prince, which is about to be cast for Bombay. The Prince and Princess and their children have given sittings to Mr. L. Desange for their portraits. Mr. Chevalier has submitted his picture of the opening of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873 to the inspection of the Prince; and Mr. Henry Harper has submitted to the Princess the first proof from his picture of "Mount Sinai."

The Prince has appointed General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., to be Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; and Major-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., to be Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of his Royal Highness, in the room of General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont have left Cavendish-square for Torquay.

His Excellency the Japanese Minister, and Madame Wooyeno, and Prince and Princess Nabesimo, of the Japanese Legation, Paris, have left London for Brighton, on a visit to Mr. James Ashbury, M.P.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill, arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, on Saturday last, from Powerscourt.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have gone to Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have left Eaton-square for Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Grosvenor-place for Albury Park.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox have left Belgrave-square and joined the Duchess at Goodwood.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have left Hertford House, Connaught-place, for Ragley Hall.

The Marquis of Salisbury has returned to Hatfield.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has gone to Hughenden Manor; the Lord Chancellor to Bournemouth; and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, with Mrs. and Miss Hardy, to Hemsted Park.

The marriage of Lord Kilmaine and Miss Alice Shute will take place about the end of May. Marriages are arranged between Mr. H. V. Higgins, 1st Life Guards, and Lady Hilda Finch Hatton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; and between Mr. Albert Grey, only son of the late Hon. General Grey, and heir-presumptive of Earl Grey, and Miss Alice Holford, daughter of Mr. R. S. Holford, of Dorchester House, Park-lane.

## THE LATE LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.

It will be remembered that her Majesty the Queen, as a personal friend of the lamented wife of Dean Stanley, attended her funeral, a year ago, in Westminster Abbey. Accompanied by two of her daughters, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice, the Queen sat apart in the little gallery entered from the Jerusalem Chamber, having just before met the bereaved husband and offered him the assurance of her sympathy with his grief, beside the coffin laid ready to be carried out of his home. Her Majesty has caused a monumental cross to be erected at Frogmore, in Windsor Park, in memory of Lady Augusta Stanley. We give an illustration of this monument on another page. It is of fine blue Cairngall granite, all polished, and is beautifully enriched on the front and sides with entwined ornaments, after the style of the early Christian crosses that may be seen in the west of Scotland. It stands upon a rock base, or unhewn block of granite, and the total height is about 7 ft. Its site is chosen in the private grounds at Frogmore, in front of the mausoleum of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother. This monument was designed and executed by Messrs. Macdonald, Field, and Co., of Aberdeen and London, under the special directions of her Majesty. The following is inscribed, in gold letters, on the stem of the cross:—"To the dear memory of Lady Augusta Stanley, fifth daughter of Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, this cross is erected by Queen Victoria, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of her faithful labours for thirty years in the service of the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal family. Born, April 3, 1822. Died, March 1, 1876." The late Lady Augusta, who was sister to the late Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, was attached to the household of the Duchess of Kent from 1846 to 1861, when the Duchess of Kent died; she held afterwards, during two or three years, the office of a Woman of the Bedchamber in the Queen's Household. In December, 1863, her Ladyship was married to the Dean of Westminster.

## THE LATE MR. COWDEN CLARKE.

Pleasant recollections of thirty years ago and more—a cheerful face, broadly and brightly beaming with the best of good humour—a mellow voice, with rich tones of hearty mirth and heartfelt tenderness—an offhand, easy freedom of manner, guided by instinctive courtesy, true kindness, and social tact—a flowing strain of animated discourse, marked by keen critical insight and sympathetic enjoyment, upon the treasures of humane wisdom, of imagination and humour, in our glorious Shakespeare and in all our noble English poets—these are what we cherish of our past acquaintance with good old Cowden Clarke. He has long been a resident in the sunny South; and we have not seen his face or heard his voice, either behind the lecture-table or among the private friends who loved him in England—not only in London, but in many a provincial town of the West and the North. A younger generation has grown up, who never knew any of that genial fellowship of contemporary scholars of sterling English literature, the associates of Charles Lamb, of Hazlitt, of Leigh Hunt, and others less distinguished as original writers, but scarcely less accomplished in the knowledge, the culture of mind, the refinement of taste, which is a better reward to its faithful votaries than literary fame. Yet a few disciples of that school, preserving in the most honoured place of their ample libraries the works of those delightful essayists above named, are still living in different parts of this country; and one of them, Mr. Alexander Ireland, of Manchester, is known as the author of a complete analytical catalogue of all their widely-scattered writings. That gentleman has contributed to a local journal the following Memoir of the late Cowden Clarke, which we take as an authentic account of a subject dear to many elders and middle-aged persons in the reading world:—

"This veteran litterateur has just died, at the ripe age of ninety, at his residence in Genoa. In his youthful days he was the intimate friend of John Keats, the poet, who attended a school kept by Mr. Clarke's father at Enfield. He was about seven years older than Keats, and the latter found in his intelligent companion one capable of sympathy with his poetical aspirations and intense love of reading. In this happy intimacy, which continued after Keats left school to become an apprentice to a surgeon in Edmonton, two miles off, and subsequently, when both young men settled in London, the poet's powers found a genial atmosphere for their expansion and exercise. Mr. Clarke has recorded many deeply interesting recollections of the ways and habits of his young friend in those early days. Keats was always borrowing books, which he devoured rather than read; among these was Spenser's 'Faery Queene.' The effect produced upon his mind by its perusal is described as 'electrical.' He could talk of nothing else. His countenance would light up at each rich expression, and his then strong frame would tremble with emotion as he read. Spenser struck the secret spring, and opened the flood-gates of his fancy. The earliest known verses of his composition were in the Spenserian stanza, and to the very last the traces of this main impulse of his poetic life were visible. Clarke also lent him George Chapman's vigorous translation of Homer, and, together, the two youths were in the habit of reading it, turning frequently to Pope's version to compare the rendering of famous passages by the two translators. It was on the occasion of his first introduction to this volume that Keats penned the well-known sonnet—so full of clear thought, heroic simplicity, and noble diction—entitled 'On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.' Mr. Clarke, soon after his removal to London, became the intimate friend of Leigh Hunt, and associated with many of the prominent literary men of the second and third decades of the present century. Among these were William Godwin, Charles Lamb and his sister, William Hazlitt, Mr. Talfourd, and others. For some years he was a bookseller and publisher. He married Mary Novello, the daughter of Vincent Novello, the musician, sister of Mr. Alfred Novello, the well-known musical publisher, and of Clara Novello, the famous songstress of a past generation, who afterwards became the wife of Count Gigliucci, now a member of the Italian Parliament. Mrs. Clarke, as our readers know, holds a distinguished place in the world of literature, on account of her admirable and indispensable 'Concordance to Shakespeare,' the result of sixteen years' labour of love, which will always remain a signal monument of unexampled industry and faithful accuracy. She is also the author of several other works, among which may be named 'The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines.' For many years Mr. Clarke was connected in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Alfred Novello, and during that time published many volumes, besides delivering numerous courses of lectures in the chief towns of the kingdom on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan dramatists, the novelists, essayists, humourists, &c. The chief among his productions are 'Tales from Chaucer in Prose,' 'Adam the Gardener,' 'The Riches of Chaucer,' 'Shakespearean Characters'—chiefly 'Subordinate,' 'Molière's Characters,' 'The Comic Writers of England,' 'Shakespearean Jesters and Philosophers,' 'Recollections of Writers Known to an Old Couple When Young,' &c. In conjunction with Mrs. Clarke, he edited several editions of Shakespeare, one of

which contains about 17,000 notes, emendations, annotations, &c. Many of our readers will call to mind his frequent visits to Manchester, some twenty-five years ago, 'when his face was wont to beam across our lecture-tables, giving off an electric aura of humour and imagination which placed his hearers in ready sympathy with a tide of genial talk about the poets whom he loved and has so copiously illustrated.'

"About twenty years ago Mr. Clarke left England to reside in the south of Europe—first at Nice and latterly at Genoa. His married life was peculiarly happy, and extended over a period of between forty and fifty years—years brightened by uninterrupted loving companionship, and made useful by a steady devotion to congenial pursuits:—

Hence had they genial seasons, hence had they  
Smooth pleasures, calm discourse, and joyous thought;  
And so, from day to day, their little boat  
Rocked in its harbour, lodging peaceably.

Mr. Clarke preserved in his green old age so much of the freshness, geniality, and enthusiasm of youth that one could hardly realise the fact that he was an octogenarian. He took a lively interest in politics and the onward movements of the day—in all new phases of literature and art—sympathising keenly with earnest reformers, whether political, social, or religious, and maintaining to the last an undiminished faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and goodness—justifying to the very end of his long and happy life the remark made by Leigh Hunt fifty years ago, that 'my old friend, with his ever wise and young heart, possessed that thorough and rightly-mixed earth-and-heavenly richness of poetical sympathy with Nature and all her lovers, for which I know no man more remarkable, and hardly anyone so much so.'

Our engraved Portrait of Cowden Clarke is copied from a photograph taken, by J. B. Sciutto, of Genoa, so late as May, 1873, and lent us by his friend, Mr. Edmund Ollier, whose father was the friend and publisher of Keats. The photograph represents Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke together, as befits their harmony of domestic and literary wedded life. It is probable, however, that some of those who knew Mr. Cowden Clarke long ago, while he resided in England, will be much struck by his altered features in extreme old age.

## THE TOMB OF GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

The masterly excellence of this great English artist, in two different branches of his art, was recognised by his brethren while he lived, a hundred years ago. There is a pleasant story of a Royal Academy dinner, at which Sir Joshua Reynolds gave "the health of Mr. Gainsborough, the greatest landscape painter of the day;" to which one of the great landscape painters, Richard Wilson, promptly responded, "Aye, and the greatest portrait painter, too;" whereupon, if we would see how Sir Joshua took the unexpected hit, most likely he did as Goldsmith says of him in "Retaliation," when they "talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff;" turning his deaf ear to them,

He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff.

But that Thomas Gainsborough was scarcely, if at all, inferior to Reynolds as a portrait painter is a permissible judgment at the present day, whatever it may have been in his lifetime; and he was also one of the best of the old school of landscape painters. He was a man of rare genius, an accomplished and skilful musician, delightful in social conversation, and his remarks upon a variety of subjects were full of good sense and good taste. He was born in 1727, at Sudbury, in Suffolk, and died in August, 1788, when his body was laid in Kew churchyard. We learnt with much gratification, some time ago, that Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., the well-known historical painter, had generously provided for the restoration of Gainsborough's tomb in a worthy style. It had fallen into a state of utter ruin, the inscription becoming so illegible that there was considerable difficulty in deciphering the characters upon the stone. It was in this state when Mr. Ward first saw it, and it struck him that, as a brother artist and a fellow-member of the Royal Academy, it would be a proper tribute to adorn the resting-place of the great master. He therefore at once proceeded to have the inscription on the tombstone recut, and caused an ornamental railing to be placed round the grave, in order to prevent its profanation by the footsteps of the unthinking multitude, as a spot so dear to all artists and art-lovers. He also erected, in the interior of the church, a tablet recording the demise of Gainsborough. We may mention that the Vicar then resident at Kew behaved in a most liberal spirit in refusing the fees due to him. The inscription runs as follows:—"Thomas Gainsborough, Esq., died Aug. 22, 1788, aged sixty-one years; also, the body of Gainsborough Dupont, Esq., who died Jan. 20, 1797, aged forty-two years; also, M. Margaret Gainsborough, wife of the above Thomas Gainsborough, Esq., who died Dec. 17, 1798, in the seventy-second year of her age. Restored and inclosed, as a tribute of respect, by E. M. Ward, R.A., September, 1865."

The gold medal presented by Dr. Llewelyn Thomas, physician to the Royal Academy of Music, as a prize for declamatory and expressional singing, was contested by sixteen competitors on Tuesday, and finally awarded to Miss Ellen Orridge, Miss Mary Davis and Miss Marian Williams receiving commendation.

At a meeting held on Tuesday night of the committee formed to collect a fund for the purchase of an annuity for the widow of Mr. George Odger, a number of subscriptions were announced, including £100 from the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. The subscriptions already promised, it was stated, amounted to about £414, and from this there was to be deducted £134 for the family and for the funeral expenses.

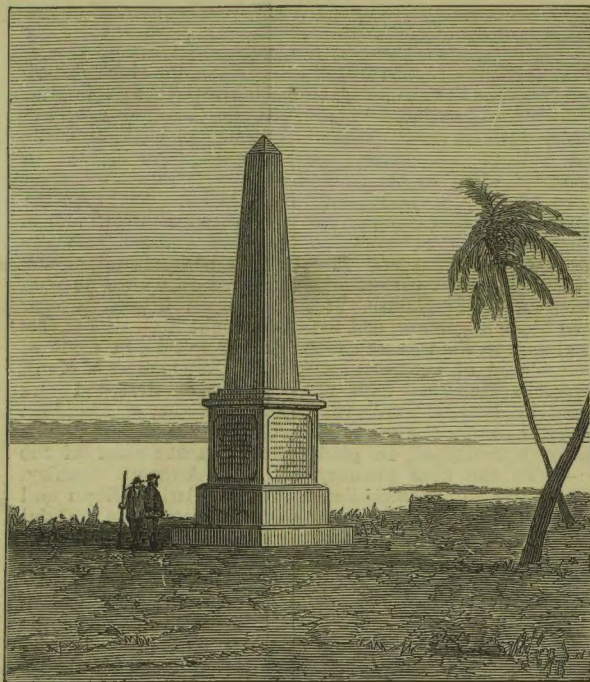
It is intended to make on the east coast a new port, to be called Sutton Bridge Docks, the Act of Parliament sanctioning the works having been obtained in the last Session. The directors of the company are the Marquis of Huntly; Robert Tennant, Esq., M.P.; H. H. English, Esq., of Peterborough; M. R. Thorold, Esq. (the representative of Guy's Hospital); and George Frederick Young, Esq., of Wisbech. The object of the company is to provide dock accommodation at Sutton Bridge, which is within the port of Wisbech, for the purpose of facilitating the transport of traffic from the central manufacturing and midland colliery districts of England in connection with the north of Europe. Sutton Bridge has a deep water channel to the sea, and a safe anchorage in the Wisbech Roads; and, in order to afford the best facilities for trade, it is proposed to place the site of the lock at such a level as will admit vessels drawing eighteen feet at neap tides and twenty-four feet at spring tides. The Great Northern Railway Company is without direct access to any port on the east coast, and, recognising the importance of this undertaking, it has agreed to subscribe for £10,000 of share capital, to use the docks, and to pay for the terminal accommodation provided for their traffic. The governors of Guy's Hospital, who are owners of property to a large extent at Sutton Bridge, have agreed to subscribe for £5000 of share capital; and we hear that further subscriptions amounting to £20,000 have been promised by merchants in the district and others interested in the undertaking.



## CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENT IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received from the Secretary to the Admiralty the following interesting memorandum respecting the monument erected to the memory of Captain Cook at Karakakoa, in the island of Hawaii, or, as the name was formerly spelt, Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands:—

"A report has been received at the Admiralty from Commander Long, of H.M.S. Fantome, giving a detailed description of the measures carried out by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the improvement of the site of the monument erected in Kealakekua or Karakakoa Bay, in the Island of Owhyhee, to the memory of the great circumnavigator Captain Cook. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Cochrane, late Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, after visiting the islands in 1875, drew the attention of the Admiralty to the state of the monument, and, on his application, the Princess Likéliké (now Mrs. Cleghorn), the sister of the King of the Sandwich Islands, who originally presented a piece of ground as a site for the memorial, added to her former generosity by bestowing an additional plot of about half an acre for an inclosure. At the Admiral's suggestion the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the War Office, gave directions for twelve old 32-

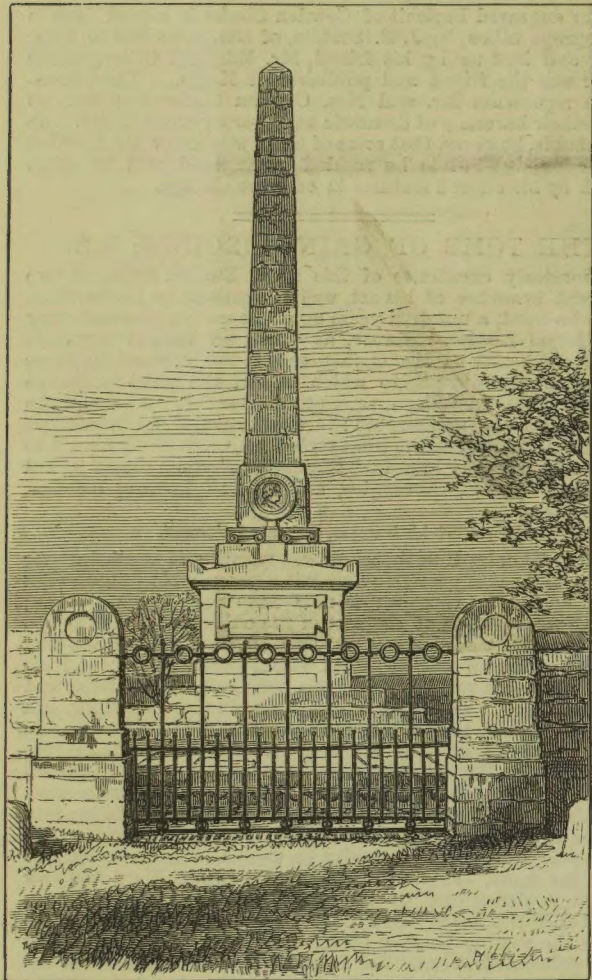


MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COOK AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

pounder guns, which were in store at Esquimalt, being conveyed to the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of forming a suitable fence.

"The monument is a plain obelisk of concrete, 27 ft. in height, erected on the shore and close to the spot where the great seaman fell. The expense of its erection was mainly borne by English subscribers interested in the island, amongst whom were Lady Franklin, Rear-Admiral Richards, Mr. Follett Syngé, and others. The seaward base of the obelisk bears the following inscription:—'In memory of the great Circumnavigator Captain James Cook, R.N., who discovered these islands on Jan. 18, 1778, and fell near this spot on Feb. 14, 1779. This monument was erected, in November, 1874, by some of his fellow-countrymen.'

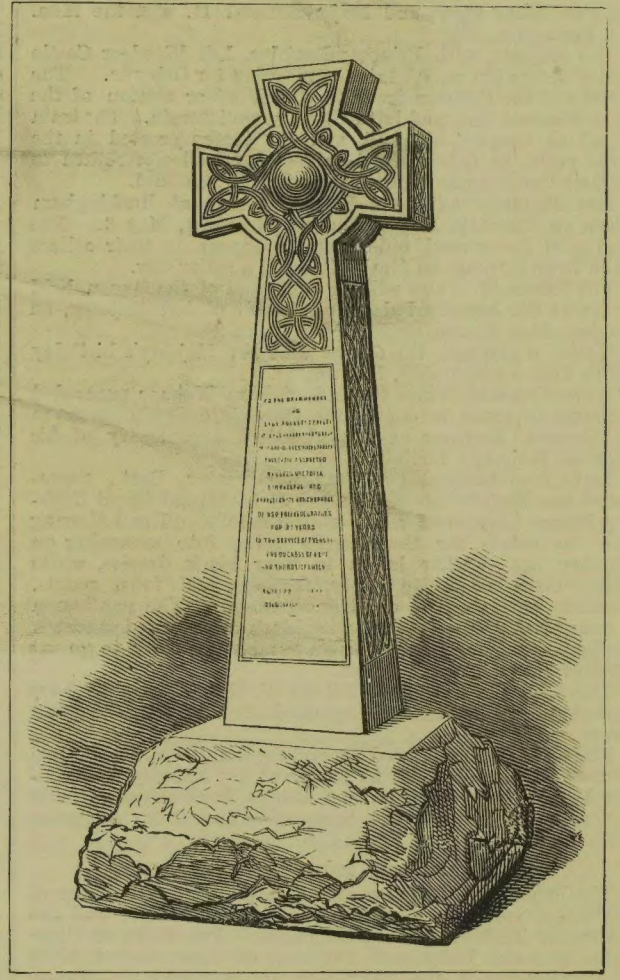
"The guns used for the inclosure of the site were conveyed from Esquimalt to Owhyhee, in her Majesty's ship Fantome, in September last. They have been fixed in the ground vertically at intervals, and connected by a chain, thus inclosing an area of ground of about 150 ft. square, in which flowers and shrubs, kindly provided by the Rev. M. Davis, of the Church of England Mission, have been planted; also seeds of the algaroba-tree, which is most suitable for the dry and rocky soil. Commander Long states that the appearance of the monument has been greatly improved, and that it is now quite sufficient for so



MONUMENT TO JOHN HOWARD AT KHERSON, RUSSIA.



THE LATE MR. COWDEN CLARKE.

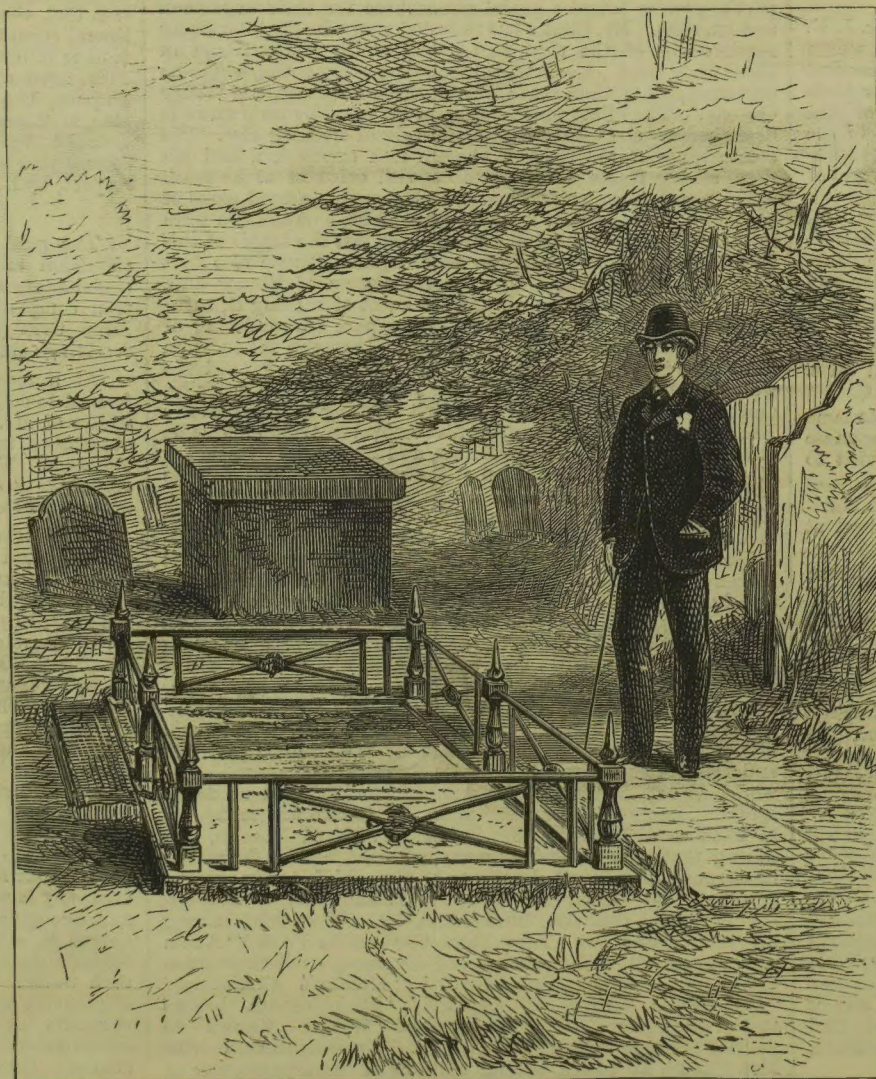


CROSS ERECTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE MEMORY OF LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.

disadvantageous a site. He suggests that if it should be desired to erect a better memorial, the addition of a 'Captain Cook's Ward' to Honolulu Hospital would be an appropriate arrangement and well fitted to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished discoverer of the islands, one of whose greatest cares was the health and comfort of his men. Her Majesty's Consul-General at Honolulu states that great credit is due to Commander Long for the spirit and energy with which he carried through the undertaking, which was necessarily long and wearisome, and in which he was well seconded by the officers and men under his command."

## MEMORIAL OF JOHN HOWARD.

The benevolent example of this illustrious Englishman, the author of modern reforms in prison management and discipline, and of many improvements in sanitary, educational, and other social affairs, has been recognised by a European fame during three quarters of a century. Yet his last request, for the disposal of his mortal remains after death, was in accordance with the spirit of Christian self-renunciation which had prompted and sustained his ardent life of unceasing labours. "Let no monument," he said, "or monumental inscription whatsoever, mark the spot where I am buried; lay me quietly in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, and let me be forgotten." Upon another occasion, expecting the end of his earthly career, he chose for the simple motto of his epitaph, "Christ is my Hope;" and desired that the text of his funeral sermon should be Psalm xvii. 15, "As for me, I will behold Thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with Thy likeness." It was at Kherson, a town of Southern Russia, situated on the Dneiper, about a hundred miles east of Odessa, that the devout and earnest servant



GAINSBOROUGH'S TOMB IN KEW CHURCHYARD.

of humanity died of fever, in January, 1790. He had travelled about 50,000 miles, and spent above £30,000 of his private estate, to perform works of mercy or to pursue statistical inquiries with that intent throughout the world. Such was the admirable course of John Howard, in earlier life a City business man, of Watling-street and Old Broad-street, and residing at Stoke Newington, but latterly a country squire at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, and one year High Sheriff of his county. The renown which he never sought or relished could not be escaped by one responsible for such noble and useful deeds. Parliament voted him, for more than one public service, the thanks of the nation; and his death was officially recorded, though a mere private person and volunteer, in the *London Gazette*; while foreign Princes and literary men or philosophers vied with each other in doing honour to John Howard. Though a steadfast Protestant and a member of the Independent or Congregationalist Dissenting flock, with a certain attachment, we are told, also to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, he seems to have cherished a feeling of Christian sympathy and regard for communities of widely different religious opinions, the Roman Catholics and Unitarians not excepted. In many respects, as well as in this of true religious liberality, but especially in the active, hopeful, indefatigable pursuit of social charity and economy, John Howard was far in advance of his age. We are indebted to the secretary of the Howard Association, whose offices are at 5, Bishopsgate Without, for the illustration of the monument erected, notwithstanding Howard's humble wish, over his lonely grave, three miles from the town of Kherson. An official gentleman in the Russian Ministry of Justice, who is a corresponding member of the Howard Association, lately procured the photograph and sent it here. Mr. R. N. Fowler is treasurer and Mr. W. Tallack secretary of the association.



ILLUSTRATIONS FROM "THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN INDIA,"

BY W. HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D.



MADRAS RACES.



LEVEE OF PETS.



## "THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN INDIA."

A handsome volume is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, under the above title, containing the "Diary in India" of Dr. William Howard Russell, who was attached to the personal suite of his Royal Highness there, and some account of the Prince's visits, also, to the Courts of Greece, Egypt, Spain, and Portugal, from the middle of October, 1875, to his arrival home in May last year. The author has long been so well known for bright and vivid narratives of military operations, foreign travel, and courtly festivity or ceremonial, in the columns of the *Times*, that he needs no testimony upon this occasion to the literary merits of his work. The subject, too, has been made entirely familiar to our own readers, since nearly a twelvemonth ago, by the appearance of a very large number of Illustrations, from sketches by Mr. Simpson and other Special Artists, in the weekly issues of this Journal during the Prince's absence from England, and by the subsequent reprint of some of those Engravings, in a collected publication, with a complete account of his voyage, his tour in India, and his return to this country. Another Special Correspondent of one of the London daily newspapers, Mr. J. Drew Gay, of the *Daily Telegraph*, has likewise republished or recast his letters, in a very well written and interesting book, entitled "From Pall-mall to the Punjab," which was produced through Messrs. Chatto and Windus, some time last summer. We do not therefore find it necessary to recapitulate the contents of Dr. Russell's present work, but it may be safely recommended as the most authentic and elaborate memorial of an important "Royal Progress," which has perhaps derived some additional lustre from the more recent adoption, by Parliamentary enactment, of the title "Empress of India," by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It is generally considered that the visit of the Prince of Wales to his illustrious Mother's Asiatic dominions was a great and gratifying public success; and this agreeable impression will be confirmed by the perusal of the very pleasant narrative here put before us. The volume is furnished with many engravings, from the sketches taken by Mr. Sydney Hall, who accompanied the Royal party; and we are permitted by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. to present in our Journal two of these Illustrations, which represent the Madras Races and the "Levee of Pets." The latter subject is the scene on board the *Serapis*, nearing Portsmouth harbour on her arrival home, when the Princess of Wales and her children, having gone on board that ship to greet his Royal Highness, were diverted with the sight of the strange animals, the tigers, young elephants, deer, ostriches, bears, and tailless dogs of Thibet, which the Prince had brought with him to England.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Both Chambers adjourned, last Saturday, till May 1. The Senate gave a parting rebuff to the Lower House by postponing till the Budget comes before it the bill repealing the excise on soap. Several of the Ministers are about to take a holiday—M. Jules Simon, who has been unwell of late, starting for Venice. In Saturday's sitting the Chamber of Deputies declared the Republican member for Marennes, M. Mestreau, duly elected, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of M. Robert Mitchell, representing the Bonapartists, to prove that undue influence had been used to secure his return.

Marshal McMahon remitted the biretta, on the 22nd inst., to Mgr. Caverot, Archbishop of Lyons, who has recently been raised to the dignity of Cardinal. Mgr. Caverot delivered an address on the occasion, in which he expressed devotion simultaneously towards the Church and towards France, and denied that the devotion of the Catholic clergy to the Church weakened that which they owed to their country.

General Ignatieff paid a flying visit to Paris last week, going thence to Vienna.

Messieurs Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo addressed a crowded meeting at the Château d'Eau Theatre last Sunday on behalf of the distressed silk-weavers of Lyons. The first-named orator devoted his speech to the history of legal charity in England; while the poet spoke of the glory of Lyons as a city of labour, and extolled the era of peace about to be inaugurated by the people at the Paris Exhibition. M. Victor Hugo aroused great enthusiasm by his appeal. The house was crowded, and all the reserved seats at ten francs were taken, the total receipts being considerable.

The first conference of the English and French Commissioners in reference to the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce assembled at Paris on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Duc Decazes. M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and Lord Lyons were present, and the conference was regularly constituted.

General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald died recently at Tours, at the age of ninety-one years. He was buried, by order of the French Minister, with the honours due to his military rank.

### SPAIN.

King Alfonso, having arrived at Cadiz in the course of his journey to various parts of his kingdom, was entertained on Friday evening, the 23rd inst., on board the *Minotaur*, the flag-ship of the British squadron. Rear-Admiral Seymour proposed the health of his Majesty. The King replied in English, and proposed a toast—her Majesty Queen Victoria and the prosperity of the English nation, of whom, he said, he retained a very agreeable recollection. At night the men-of-war in the Bay of Cadiz were illuminated. The King, on his return to the town, was enthusiastically cheered, and there was an illumination in the evening. His Majesty accepted an invitation to lunch on board one of the Transatlantic mail steamers on Saturday, and invited the officers of the British Channel fleet to dine with him in the evening. The Council-General of Cadiz entertained the King at a banquet, at which covers were laid for one hundred guests, including the chief officers of the British squadron.

His Majesty arrived at Seville on Monday afternoon, having stopped three hours at Xeres on his way thither. It is stated that the meeting with the Queen Mother in the station was touching and dignified. There were present the Princess of Asturias and her sister and the Duc de Montpensier and his family. The King's reception was said to be worthy of Seville. His Majesty was to leave there on Saturday for Granada, thence to proceed to Madrid.

A denial is now given in a telegram from Madrid to the recently circulated statement that the King was about to marry the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

### ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 23rd inst., the debate on the Government bill authorising a special grant of 15,000,000 lire for the purchase of portable arms was brought to a close, after speeches had been delivered by Signor Depretis, General Mezzacapo, and Signor Nicotera in favour of, and by Signor Sella and General Rionti against, the bill. On a division being taken by a secret ballot, the grant was sanctioned by 178 votes against 66.

Signor Depretis made his Financial Statement on Tues-

day. He estimated the income from ordinary sources at 1,275,000,000f.; ordinary expenditure, 1,254,000,000f.; showing a surplus on this part of 21,000,000f. Between, however, the income from extraordinary sources, 122,000,000f., and extraordinary outlay, 131,000,000f., there would be a deficit of 9,000,000f., reducing the surplus to 12,000,000f., which he hoped to attain on the actual income and expenditure of the year, independent of the past. The total income for the year from all sources was 1,397,000,000f.; the total outlay of all kinds was 1,385,000,000f.; the surplus was 12,000,000f. It could not, he said, be asserted that the equilibrium had been attained. There was, undoubtedly, a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the country; but veritable equilibrium, in the logical signification of the term, there was not. To reach it the view of the Government was to permit no reduction in actual taxation, but to endeavour to effect progressive improvements in receipts and to make provision for the abolition of a fixed paper currency. The Chamber subsequently adjourned for the Easter recess until April 9.

An English deputation waited on the Pope last Tuesday to present him with an address of thanks for the elevation of Monsignor Howard to the Cardinalate. His Holiness, in reply, spoke in high terms of the English nation. There are conflicting accounts as to the health of his Holiness.

### BELGIUM.

The Electoral Reform Bill, in the modified form approved by the Liberal party, has been unanimously voted by the Central Section of the Chamber of Representatives.

### GERMANY.

A letter has been written by the Emperor William to Prince Bismarck, in which his Majesty expresses his thanks for the many tokens of sympathy he received on his eightieth birthday.

The Crown Prince and Princess were entertained at dinner on Monday evening by Dr. Achenbach, the Minister of Commerce. Herr von Schleinitz, Lord Odo Russell, the English Ambassador, and Viscount de Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador, also received invitations.

It is now stated that the Emperor has refused to accept the resignation of General von Stosch, and that the question at issue has been arranged in such a way as to allow of his resuming his official duties as chief of the German Admiralty.

It was finally determined by the Parliament, on Saturday, that Leipzig should be the seat of the Superior Imperial Tribunal. The Parliament has adjourned for the recess, after debates of unusual interest.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

General Ignatieff arrived at Vienna, on Sunday, and in the early part of the day received short visits from Count Andrassy, the Russian Ambassador, and Count Zichy. In the afternoon he called on the Italian Minister, with whom he dined in the evening. On Monday the General received Aleko Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who remained with him for an hour. M. Zukits, the Serbian diplomatic agent, subsequently had a quarter of an hour's interview with the General. General Ignatieff was, on Tuesday, received in audience by the Emperor, with whom he remained half an hour. Subsequently he had an hour's interview with Count Andrassy. The General and Madame Ignatieff were present at a Court dinner.

An Imperial letter patent has been issued convoking the Diet of Bukowina for April 11, the Diets of Bohemia and the Tyrol for the 9th, and the other Diets of the Monarchy, except those of Galicia and Dalmatia, for the 5th.

The Hungarian Minister of Finance brought forward in the Lower House of the Legislature on the 22nd inst. a bill authorising the Government to contract a 6 per cent gold rente loan for the purpose of converting the floating debt, which amounts to 76,500,000 florins. In introducing the bill the Minister stated that the change to be expected in the general political situation would be favourable to the operation. On Monday the House passed the bill without modification by 166 votes against 74. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet discussed and adopted the bill on Tuesday.

### TURKEY.

The negotiations between Montenegro and the Porte have not advanced. Last Saturday the Montenegrin delegates at Constantinople had another conference with Safvet Pasha. The Porte still refuses to make the concessions asked for by Montenegro, and the delegates of that State, on their side, show no disposition to give way.

### ROUMANIA.

The Government, being unable to obtain a foreign loan, has resolved to issue a large amount of paper money, which will be gradually redeemed by sales of State property.

### DENMARK.

In the Folkething on Monday the Government brought forward their proposal with regard to the Provisional Budget. The Ministers recommend "urgency" for the bill, in order to render a short prolongation of the Session possible, thus avoiding the necessity for a prorogation.

### AMERICA.

President Hayes will, it is stated, call Congress together for June 4.

The President has received a deputation of coloured citizens, and, in reply to their congratulations, he said that he had appointed Mr. Frederick Douglass as Marshal of the district of Columbia to show that he was fully determined to act up to the principles of his inaugural address.

Ex-President Grant has left Washington for a western tour. Mr. Packard, the Republican Governor of Louisiana, has been informed by the Secretary of War that New Orleans will shortly be visited by the Special Commission of Inquiry, and that meanwhile the President desires that the situation may remain unchanged. Mr. Chamberlain and General Wade Hampton, the Republican and Democratic Governors of South Carolina, have accepted the President's invitation to consult with him at Washington upon the affairs of the State.

Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, Minister to Paris, has placed his resignation in the President's hands, to take effect when his successor is appointed.

A series of resolutions has been passed by the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance thanking Queen Victoria, the British Government, and the British officials for their co-operation in connection with the Philadelphia Exhibition of last year.

Mr. E. H. Kellogg, of Massachusetts, has been appointed American Commissioner on the Fishery Commission created by the Treaty of Washington. The other Commissioners are Mr. Alexander T. Galt, representing Great Britain, and the Belgian Minister at Washington. The Fishery Commission assembles at Halifax next summer.

Mr. Tweed having surrendered 1,250,000 dols. to the New York Municipality, it is expected that the suit against him will be settled, and that he will be released.

John D. Lee, the Mormon Bishop, has been executed, by shooting, for complicity in the massacre of 120 Californian emigrants at Mountain Meadow, Utah, in 1857. The culprit confessed his guilt.

### CANADA.

In the debate of the House of Commons of the Dominion Parliament upon the tariff resolutions, an amendment was moved by Sir John Macdonald, last Saturday, in favour of fostering the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests in the Dominion. The motion was defeated by 119 to 70 votes.

The Nova Scotia Government has brought forward the Budget in the House of Assembly. It estimates the revenue of the colony at £653,155, and the expenditure at £574,150; thus showing a surplus of £79,005. With reference to the recently raised question of the irregular use of the Great Seal of Nova Scotia, the Court of Queen's Bench of that State has decided that the use of either Great Seal is valid. The matter will be submitted to the Canadian Court. In the House of Assembly the Provincial Secretary has moved an address to the Queen praying for Imperial legislation, in order to settle all doubt on this question. The House of Assembly has approved the Government proposal to send Nova Scotian delegates to the conference to be held upon the question of a legislative union between the maritime provinces.

### INDIA.

The Legislative Council at Calcutta was occupied on Wednesday, the 21st inst., in discussing two bills introduced in accordance with Sir John Strachey's scheme for extending the decentralisation of the finances. These bills afforded texts for a long and important debate on the Budget.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing last Sunday, says that there was heavy rain last week in nearly all the Madras distressed districts. Heavy showers are also reported in Mysore, but they are said to have been insufficient to do much good. The numbers on the relief works in Bombay show a slight increase, but there is a slight decrease in the numbers on the Madras relief works. Taking both Presidencies together, there is a net increase of 2608. Sir Richard Temple has again visited Sholapore and Kaladji, where he inspected 19,000 relief labourers, and found their physical condition generally satisfactory. The Resident at Hyderabad confirms the opinion that the distress in that State is likely to be less than at first apprehended.

The Viceroy, it is announced, will leave Calcutta on the 2nd proximo. He proceeds first to Lucknow, thence to Nynce Tal, where he will remain a month before going to Simla.

General Norman left India on the 18th inst. His successor, General Johnson has taken his seat as member of the Council.

We learn by telegram from Calcutta that the Kohat Pass was formally opened on Saturday last, the head men of the Afreedees, who held it, having submitted to the Imperial Government and accepted the terms offered to them.

Synd Noor Mahomed, Prime Minister of the Ameer of Cabul and Special Envoy from the Ameer to the Indian Government, died, at Peshawur, on Monday last.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis* left Bombay, and the *Euphrates* arrived at Bombay, on Tuesday last.

### THE CAPE COLONIES.

President Burger, at the opening of the Volksraad on Feb. 13, referring to the confederation proposals of the Earl of Carnarvon, spoke strongly in favour of union with the British flag. It is stated that all the leading men of the Transvaal Republic, with the exception of Kruger, think it impossible to continue independent. Several petitions for and against the union have been presented, however, those against far outnumbering those in favour of the confederation scheme.

According to the latest intelligence from the Transvaal, scenes of confusion have occurred in the Volksraad upon the refusal of that Assembly to consider President Burger's programme of reforms, the House insisting on the maintenance of the freedom of the Republic.

### AUSTRALIA.

A new Ministry has been formed in New South Wales. Mr. Parkes is Premier and Colonial Secretary, the other members being—Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Prodingston; Postmaster-General, Mr. Samuel; Secretary for Mines, Mr. Lloyd; Secretary for Lands, Mr. Driver; Secretary for Public Works, Mr. Hoskins; Justice and Public Instruction, Mr. Francis Sutor; Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer. The new Ministry took the oaths of office on the 20th inst.

The *South Australian Register* of Jan. 27 states that Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Victoria, has suggested to the Earl of Carnarvon that the services of Mr. Earnest Giles, as an explorer in Australia, should be recognised by a suitable grant of land. His services, we are told, have been most valuable throughout Australia generally.

The English cricketers have played and lost a match against the combined New South Wales and Victoria team.

The Airlie, 1500 tons, chartered by the acting Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 23rd inst. with 463 emigrants, under the charge of Dr. John T. Toll, surgeon. Among them were 142 single female domestic servants.

We learn by a telegram from Singapore, by Eastern Telegraph Company's cable, that the Sultan of Perak was forcibly arrested on Tuesday night. There was no warrant or written authority. A writ of habeas corpus has been moved for and refused by the registrar; there is no Judge in the settlement.

The National Gallery of Berlin has suffered a great loss. One of the finest of its pictures has been stolen. The missing canvas is a small but exquisitely finished specimen of Van Eyck, signed and dated 1440—the subject, the Virgin crowned, seated, with the Child in her lap, and in the background a cathedral.

Two Canadian statesmen—the Hon. George Brown and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—have, it is said, declined the honours of knighthood offered to them, on the ground that such honours are not in harmony with the social system and usages of colonial society.

The Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, in which the new pictures have been hung, is reopened for the season.

At the first meeting of the Town Council for the newly incorporated borough of Conway, on Saturday last, Mr. William Hughes, solicitor, was elected Mayor.

There has recently been published an Album of Views of Health Resorts in the South of France and Corsica, auto-lithographed by Mr. R. Cadogan Rothery, an artist who has resided in those parts for some years. The work, which is dedicated, by permission, to the Duchess of Roxburghe, has been printed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, and is worthy of inspection.

Several members of the House of Commons' Select Committee on the use of Mechanical Power on Tramways visited Wantage last Saturday to witness the running of two steam-engines on the line of the Wantage Tramways Company. A number of gentlemen connected with tramway enterprise were also present. The line is two miles and a half long, and runs from the station of the Great Western Railway to the town of Wantage. The engines inspected were Grantham's combined steam car and engine, and a detached engine manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Co., of Loughborough.



NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CONTESTS.

As the chief interest of the past few days has centred in the struggles between the representatives of the rival "blues," we shall give a short account of them before touching on the remaining sporting events of the week. It may be remembered that Cambridge won both the single and double handed billiard-matches, thanks mainly to the good play of Pontifex, who is much beyond the average of amateurs; and the next meeting of the two Universities was at Lillie-bridge last Friday week, when the usual nine events were set for decision. There can be no question but that the form shown in the running and other contests was below the average, and did not create the usual interest. The Oxford men were decidedly unfortunate. Not only did they lose the services of E. R. J. Nicolls, the president, who was unable to compete, owing to a death in his family, but one of their chosen representatives in the Weight Putting, who had frequently covered 37 ft. in practice, was rendered hors de combat by a sprained arm. Thus, in all probability, they lost two events, as it is only fair to presume that Nicolls would have repeated his victory of last year in the Mile. In spite of these misfortunes, Oxford only just lost the odd event, carrying off the 100 Yards with E. C. Treppin, the Hurdle Race with S. F. Jackson, the Long Jump with C. M. Kemp, and the Three Miles with W. R. H. Stevenson. For Cambridge W. Cunliffe ran a good race in the Mile, finishing with great gameness, and catching H. G. Tylecote about fifty yards from home, after being apparently beaten. Of course, G. H. Hales, the president of the C.U.A.C., was quite unapproachable with the Hammer; G. W. Blathwayt won the High Jump; A. H. East secured the Weight Putting; and W. H. Churchill was first in the Quarter Mile, though he was completely run out to beat C. H. T. Metcalfe by half a yard, and we much doubt if he is so good a man as his Cambridge time would lead one to suppose.

Before the last race had been run it became generally known that the boat-race would be rowed at a quarter before eight on the following morning, which was nearly an hour earlier than had been anticipated. As a natural consequence, the attendance on the towing-path and at all the usual "coigns of vantage" was considerably smaller than usual. Of course, there was a marked falling off in the number of ladies present; and the appearance of a good many of the spectators was proof positive that they had been unanimous in determining that the only way to be in time was to sit up all night. Once more the Oxford eight were lucky enough to win the toss for choice of stations, and precisely at eight o'clock they put off from the London Boat Club boat-house in their Clasper boat, which they had at last determined to use in the race, and took the Middle-six side. It was nearly a quarter of an hour before the Cambridge men appeared, and another quarter elapsed before the word "Go!" was given by Mr. Searle. The Oxford men started at 39 strokes to the minute, against the 38 of their opponents, and at once drew slightly in front; but at the Duke's Head the Cambridge boat had drawn level. There was nothing between them at Craven Point; but at Rosebank the dark blues were slightly in advance. This advantage was only maintained as far as the Crab-Tree, where the Cambridge coxswain kept much the better course, and in making the shoot for the Soap Works drew out with a lead of about half a length. This advantage, however, was but momentary, as a spurt from Marriott rapidly closed up the gap, and as the two boats passed under Hammersmith Bridge Oxford, if anything, had the advantage. The curves in the river were now all in favour of the light blues, who began to creep away. They were perhaps half a length in advance at the foot of Chiswick Eyot, from which point the Oxford men began to row much better together, and gradually gained, in spite of Shafto quickening up to 37, and shortly afterwards to 38. At Chiswick Church the Oxonians were fully half a length to the good, and were rowing in better form than was shown by their opponents. Passing under Barnes Bridge, the leaders had increased their advantage to more than a length; and, as they were gaining slowly but surely, the race was apparently over, when bow caught a crab and broke his oar, which was only held together by the leather. Of course, after this he could only sit and swing, and, in spite of the desperate exertions of the other seven men, the Cambridge boat rapidly gained; and, though the general opinion was that Oxford won by about a couple of yards, the decision given by John Phelps was a dead-heat, a result with few parallels in the history of rowing. Thus appropriately ended one of the most sensational of the Inter-University boat-races. The fluctuations in the betting within the last month have been truly remarkable; and the result, by which all bets are off, will be chiefly regretted by the book-makers, most of whom must have stood to win considerable sums by the victory of either. We append the names and weights of the two crews:—

OXFORD.		st.	lb.
D. J. Cowles, St. John's (bow) ...	...	11	3½
2. J. M. Boustead, University (+) ...	...	12	9
3. H. Pelham, Magdalen ...	...	12	7½
4. W. H. Grenfell, Balliol ...	...	12	10
5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's (+) ...	...	12	5½
6. A. Mulholland, Balliol ...	...	12	7½
7. T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose (+) ...	...	12	2
H. P. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke) ...	...	12	0½
F. Beaumont, New (cox.) ...	...	7	1
CAMBRIDGE.		st.	lb.
B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus (bow) ...	...	10	11½
2. T. W. Lewis, Caius (+) ...	...	11	10
3. J. C. Fenn, First Trinity ...	...	11	6
4. W. B. Close, First Trinity (+) ...	...	11	12
5. L. G. Pike, Caius (+) ...	...	12	8
6. C. Gordon, Jesus (+) ...	...	12	13½
7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus (+) ...	...	12	11½
G. D. Shafto, Jesus (stroke) (+) ...	...	12	1½
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.) ...	...	7	5

Also rowed in 1874. Also rowed in 1875. Also rowed in 1876. Mr. Davis also steered in 1875 and 1876.

We can devote little space to other topics. The Grand National, which has scarcely excited so much interest as usual this season, brought a field of sixteen to the post. Shifnal (11 st. 5 lb.) regained his position of first favourite before the fall of the flag, though he was closely pressed in the quotations by old Chimney Sweep (10 st. 13 lb.). The latter did manage to run fourth, a position which he occupied last year; but from the last flight of hurdles nothing had a chance against Austerlitz, who, very well ridden by his owner, Mr. Hobson, won easily by four lengths. Congress (12 st. 7 lb.) finished second, a neck in advance of Liberator (10 st. 12 lb.), who was pulling up. The other races of the Liverpool Meeting were of comparatively little importance, and can be passed over without comment.

Last Thursday week the series of competitions for the amateur championships commenced at Lillie-bridge with the boxing, wrestling, and bicycling. We have no space to enter into details, and must simply state that H. Skeate (West London B.C.) won the Light Weight Cup; J. H. Douglas (Broad-street Gymnasium) the Middle Weight Cup, for the third year in succession; and J. M. R. Francis (Richmond B.C.) the Heavy Weight Cup. In the Catch Hold Wrestling, A. Allwright (G.G.S.) beat W. W. Hewitt (G.G.S.); and the

Four-Miles Bicycle Race produced a splendid struggle between W. Wyndham (London B.C.) and R. R. Mackinnon (Brighton B.C.), the former winning by about four yards, in 13 min. 7 sec., the best amateur time on record.

The Amateur Championship Meeting, on Monday, was once more brought off in heavy rain. The best race of the day was that for the Seven-Miles' Walking, in which H. Webster (Knotty Ash), perhaps the finest and fairest walker ever seen in London, beat W. J. Morgan (Atalanta R.C.), by half a yard, after a most determined fight for the whole of the distance. F. T. Elborough (L.A.C.) again secured both the Quarter and Half in ridiculously easy style; and H. Macdougall (L.A.C.) won the 100 Yards, though, had not E. C. Treppin (O.U.A.C.) started so badly, the result might possibly have been different. Perhaps the most popular victory of the day was that of J. H. A. Reay (L.A.C.) in the Hurdles, as his success was gained after three or four years of disappointment.

On Tuesday night Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and S. W. Stanley played 1000 up even on a championship table erected by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts. The stake was £100, and the match took place at the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand. Stanley proved out of all form, and Bennett, who put together two grand breaks of 76 and 86 after the interval, won by 247 points. The marking of young Oxford Jonathan left nothing to be desired.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We have already given an outline of Mr. Gye's arrangements for the forthcoming season of the Royal Italian Opera (which will begin on Tuesday next), and are now in possession of Mr. Mapleson's programme of that of Her Majesty's Theatre, which will open under his management on Saturday, April 28, being its first application to its intended purpose since the building of the new house on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire in December, 1867. Mr. Mapleson thus returns to the locality which he occupied for several seasons up to the destruction of the former theatre, in which some grand classical operas were splendidly revived during the period of his management, under the skilled and energetic conductorship of Signor Arditi.

Mr. Mapleson's prospectus is of strong interest, both as to performers and performances. His re-engagements include those of Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Rodani, Varesi, and Alwina Valleria, Signori Fancelli, Rinaldini, Grazzi, M. Faure, Signori Rota, Galassi, Medini, Del Puente, Brocolini, Borella, &c. Signor Tamberlik, formerly associated with the Royal Italian Opera, will appear for the first time under this management; and the first appearances are announced of Mdles. Carolina Salla, Mathilde Nandori, Signori Millet Cabero, Carrion, Talbò, and Gayarre.

Besides performances of classical and popular operas that have formed recent as well as frequent attractions under Mr. Mapleson's management, Rossini's "Otello" will be given, with Madame Nilsson as Desdemona, for the first time for seven years, the cast being otherwise exceptionally strong, with M. Faure as Iago and Signor Tamberlik as Otello. The Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" is to be revived, Madame Nilsson replacing Mdle. Ilma de Murska as Senta, and M. Faure appearing (for the first time) in the character of Vanderdecken. Another important promise is that of the performance of Cherubini's "Medea," with Mdle. Titiens as the heroine, as in the revival of the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Mapleson's management, in 1865. Still more interesting, perhaps, is the promised production, for the first time in this country, of Gluck's "Armida," with Mdle. Titiens in the principal character.

Sir M. Costa continues his engagement with Mr. Mapleson in the capacity of director of the music and conductor; as do M. Sainanton as principal first violin; and soloists, Signor Li Calsi as "maestro al piano," Mr. Willing as organist, and Mr. E. Stirling as stage manager, Mr. Smythson being appointed chorus master.

THE CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

The list this year contains seventy-two names. There are twenty in the first class, twenty-eight in the second class, twenty-three in the third class, and one agrotat. Last year sixty-five only were approved, twenty-three obtaining a first class, twenty-six a second class, twelve in the third class, and four agrotat. The following is the official list:—

Class I.—Welldon, King's; Sharkey, Christ's; Dyson, John's; Corrie, King's; Fulford, Clare; Mitchell, Trinity; and Savage, Christ's, equal; Chawner, King's; Davidson, Trinity; and Jeffery, Peter's, equal; Vaughan, John's; Donaldson, Trinity; Kennedy, Pembroke; and E. H. C. Smith, Trinity, equal; Compton, Jesus; Higgins, Emmanuel; and James, Jesus, equal; Bowring, Trinity; Meyrick, Trinity; and Tillard, John's, equal.

Class II.—Leaf, Trinity; Lowry, Trinity Hall; and Vipan, Christ's, equal; Pearson, Trinity Hall; Northcott, John's; and Tarver, King's, equal; Blackett, John's; and Davies, Pembroke, equal; Reade, King's; Lee, Trinity; Dixon, Christ's; Gurdon, Trinity; Netherole, Catherine; Grant, King's; and Rooper, John's, equal; Spencer, Sidney; Patterson, Trinity; Rogers, Clare; and Sutcliffe, Clare, equal; Baxter, Trinity; Evans, Sidney; Briscoe, Trinity; Williams, Clare; Duffield, Queen's; Fitch, Catherine, Fox, Corpus, and Walker, Christ's, equal; Cadman-Jones, Clare.

Class III.—Warren, John's; Benwell, Trinity; Bend, Queen's, and Wilson, Magdalen, equal; Norman, Trinity; Hill, Trinity, and Rhodes, Caius, equal; Carr, John's; Kendall, Corpus; Pownall, Pembroke; and Stephenson, Corpus, equal; Smith, Sidney; Underhill, Magdalen; and Wilson, Pembroke, equal; Grant, Christ's; and Holden, Emmanuel, equal; Briggs, Christ's; Smith, Pembroke; Bull, Trinity; and Norman, Corpus, equal; Mellor, Trinity; Godby, Magdalen; and Postlethwaite, Clare, equal. Agrotat: Smith, Christ's.

Mr. James Edward Cowell Welldon, the Senior Classic, is the eldest son of the Rev. End Welldon, of Tonbridge School. He was born on April 25, 1854. He was educated at Eton under Dr. Hornby, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship in 1873. In the same year he was elected to a scholarship at King's College. In the course of his undergraduate career he obtained the following scholarships and prizes:—In 1873, the Carus Greek Testament Prize; in 1874, a Bell University Scholarship; in 1875, Sir William Browne's Gold Medal for the best Greek Ode, and in addition was specially commended by the examiners for the Craven University Scholarship. In 1876 he was elected to a Craven University Scholarship, and again obtained Sir William Browne's Gold Medal for the best Greek Ode. He has also obtained a number of College prizes, and has been first in the College Divinity and Classical examinations.

Mr. John Archibald Sharkey, the Second Classic, is the son of Edmund Sharkey, Esq., M.D., Ballinasloe, Ireland, and was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained the Porson (University) Scholarship in 1875, and was bracketed for the Porson Prize in the same year; he obtained the Waddington (University) Scholarship in 1876.

Mr. Frank Dyson, the Third Classic, is the son of Mr. James Dyson, Chesterton, Cambridge, and is twenty-two years of age. He was educated at the Perse School, Cambridge, under the Rev. F. Heppinstall. In December, 1875, he obtained the first Minor Scholarship for Classics at St. John's, and commenced residence in October, 1875. He obtained a Foundation Scholarship in 1875, and Wright's Prize in 1875 and 1876.

The Chancellor's classical medals have been awarded to Welldon (King's), first; Chawner (King's), second. Sharkey (Christ's) highly distinguished himself.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on Tuesday Mr. Thomas Carlyle was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

A return presented to Parliament by the Registrar-General states that the total number of births in England and Wales last year was 887,464, and the total number of deaths 510,303. The number of marriages was 201,835. The estimated population to the middle of 1876 was 24,240,010.

LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was presented on Tuesday with addresses by the Mayor and Corporation and the Incorporated Law Society of Bristol, on the occasion of his revisiting that city, of which he had formerly been Recorder, after a period of twenty years. The address of the Corporation was read by the Mayor, and that of the Law Society by its president, Mr. Vassall. His Lordship having returned a separate reply to each address, Mr. Cole, Q.C., as leader of the Western Circuit Bar, expressed the pleasure which the members felt on seeing his Lordship once more among them.

The Court of Appeal had before it last Saturday the case of "Parker (registered officer of the National Bank) v. M'Kenna," in which an appeal was made on behalf of Sir Joseph M'Kenna, M.P., from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, by which Sir Joseph was ordered to pay £20,000 to the National Bank in respect of 2500 new shares which were issued while he was a director thereof. Their Lordships discharged the order of the Vice-Chancellor, on the ground that the appellant had no beneficial interest in the shares.—In another case affecting the relations of Sir J. N. M'Kenna, M.P., with the National Bank, which came before the Lords Justices of Appeal on Monday, Sir W. M. James expressed his belief that every particle of the charge made against Sir Joseph M'Kenna was entirely without foundation, and he thought it due to him to say, that throughout the whole of this matter Sir Joseph M'Kenna had behaved as an honest, intelligent, and very good servant of the bank. In the opinion of the Lord Justice there was not the slightest ground for imputing to him any of the fraud or falsehood with which it had been attempted to fix him. Lord Justice Mellish and Lord Justice Baggally concurred, and the costs of the proceeding were allowed to Sir J. M'Kenna.

In the matter of the winding up of the Eupion Gas Company, Mr. J. E. Aspinall has been fixed on the list of contributories for 500 shares, Mr. W. E. Aspinall for 250, Mr. G. White for 600, Mr. H. E. Aspinall for 600, Mr. John Holmes for 25, Mr. W. White for 1000, and Mr. G. B. Knockor for 1200. The legal representative of Mr. John Richardson has been put down for 5900 shares.

The Divisional Court heard a singular case on Monday and Tuesday, arising out of the following circumstances:—About twenty years ago a young lady named Marris, living with her parents at Caistor, in Lincolnshire, made the acquaintance of a youth named Heap, which, when her parents learned, they forbade. He induced her to continue to correspond with him, and after he had removed to London, by the threat that he would tell her father of the relations between them, he persuaded her to sign a bond by which she undertook to pay him one third of the property she would receive on the death of her parents, in consideration of his having waited so long for the marriage, and also an annuity, to begin with £20 in 1875, and to be doubled each year that elapsed without the marriage taking place. The lady's mother died in 1873, and her father in 1875. Under the bond Heap claims £20,000; and the lady, seeking to upset the bond, pleads the peculiar manner in which it was extorted from her. The matter came before the Court on an appeal from an order made at Chambers by Mr. Justice Field, who had struck out some portions of the lady's statement of defence, which, it was alleged, were essential to her case. This order was now set aside (Mr. Justice Field concurring), but without costs, the result being that the pleadings of Miss Marris are allowed.

Miss Letitia Martin obtained a verdict at Cork Assizes on Tuesday against a Mr. Corney O'Callaghan, residing near Cork, for breach of promise of marriage. Damages, £300, were awarded to the plaintiff.

The Judge of the Probate Court on Tuesday granted to the son of an Essex builder administration of his father's estate, passing over the widow, who in 1868 took three of her younger children and proceeded with them to Utah, where she joined the Mormons.

In an action for compensation, brought by the Rev. G. E. Gardiner, Vicar of Box, Chippenham, against the Great Western Railway Company, for injuries received in a collision near Chippenham, the jury, at the Bristol Assizes, on Tuesday awarded the plaintiff £5500 damages.

Mr. Barstow, the sitting magistrate at Clerkenwell, has inflicted six weeks' hard labour on Louis Goldstone, a labourer, for wilfully damaging a public gas-lamp. It was stated in evidence that of the lamps supplied by one large contractor 1000 squares of glass were broken weekly.

At the Glamorganshire Assizes a shipowner, named Watts, has been fined £100 and sent to gaol for one month for sending a ship to sea in a state dangerous to life.

John M'Kenna, who was convicted at the recent Manchester Assizes of the murder of his wife at Rochdale on the 24th ult., was hanged on Tuesday morning.

FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS.

The two Engravings which are given this week representing works of fine-art dealing with a most sacred theme will, perhaps, be considered appropriate to the season at which the Christian Church is wont to commemorate our Lord's Passion. The one is copied from an important etching by Rembrandt, in which that great artist made an attempt to express his idea of the scene at the judgment-seat of Pontius Pilate, with the Jewish priests and lawyers pressing to the feet of the Roman Governor, while the Divine Victim of their fury and of all the sins of all mankind stands apart in a sublime attitude of holy and compassionate expectancy, surrounded by the need-less military guard. The other is a picture by a German artist of our own day, Professor B. Plockhorst, of Berlin, which seems to us a design of high merit, on account of the union of dignity and grace in its principal figures, with perfect ease and naturalness, both of gesture and expression of face. It is intended, we presume, to illustrate the parting scene at Nazareth, when Christ bade farewell to His Mother before setting out with the travelling party on His last journey to Jerusalem. This was not, indeed, their last earthly interview, for Mary stood weeping at the foot of the Cross; but it may be permitted to imagine that such an occasion for the solemn interchange of filial and maternal tenderness did take place.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

The collection of pictures formed by the late Mr. Samuel Redgrave was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods on the 23rd inst. It consisted chiefly of water-colour drawings and sketches, which formed a tolerably complete series, illustrative of English water-colour paintings, besides about twenty-five oil paintings and fifty miniatures, some of which were enamel paintings. There were also a few objects of art in Oriental and other china. The sale realised £1500.—The four days' sale of a portion of Mr. Bohn's collection of old Sèvres china and French faience brought in £4300.





"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE." FROM THE ETCHING BY REMBRANDT.





"CHRIST TAKING LEAVE OF HIS MOTHER." BY PROFESSOR B. PLOCKHORST, OF BERLIN.



## PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

Noble Lords have, with rare exceptions, consistently exhibited from the opening of the Session to the adjournment for the Easter holidays that brevity which is said to be the soul of wit; but the Upper Chamber, in lieu of being enlivened by the sardonic humour of the Prime Minister, has had, save on the first few nights of the Session, to be content with the less brilliant utterances of the Duke of Richmond and the Foreign Secretary as the chief exponents of Ministerial policy.

The Duke of Richmond could not dismiss the House of Lords for the vacation, yesterday week; but the sitting only lasted an hour, and was mainly taken up with the announcement by his Grace that the Burials Bill would be proceeded with on April 20; with the reading of the Royal Assent to the Exchequer Bills and Bonds (£700,000) Bill, Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) Bill, and the Beer Licenses (Ireland) Bill; with the second reading of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill, moved by the Duke of Westminster; with the appointment, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, of a Select Committee to inquire into the cause of floods, with the view of adopting measures to prevent them; and with an explanation by Earl Cadogan, for the satisfaction of Lord Bury, of the regulations for enabling junior officers in the militia to enter the Army.

A quarter of an hour sufficed on Saturday morning for the passing of the Somersetshire Drainage Bill and the first reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill; and the twenty-minutes' sitting of Monday was devoted to the formal passing of private bills through various stages, and to reading the third time and passing the Consolidated Fund Bill for £9,641,960 6s. 9d.

The House met on Tuesday, merely to allow the Royal Assent to be given to the aforesaid Consolidated Fund Bill; and was then permitted to break up for the Easter vacation, which is to expire on Friday, April 13.

## COMMONS.

Whether it was feared that the Ministry meditated a retrograde movement with regard to the Eastern Question, and therefore required to be reminded of the sentiments enunciated by Lord Derby in his despatches and by the Marquis of Salisbury at the Conference, or whether it was felt that mere questions did not meet the exigencies of the situation, certain it is that prominent members of the Opposition did not allow the House to separate for the Easter holidays before they had copiously ventilated their views on the policy of the Government as revealed in the bluebooks. Thus it has come about that but little time has been devoted to home affairs, Mr. Cross having only reached the new clauses of the Prisons Bill, after a stout fight in Committee; and Mr. W. H. Smith having fruitlessly on two occasions, with Job-like patience, sat out two long debates on the interminable question, in the vain hope that the haven of Supply should be reached at last.

There was a regular Eastern field night yesterday week. The battle was preceded by a parley. In that clear, succinct, and business-like manner characteristic of his speech, Sir Charles Dilke introduced his motion:—

That it is desirable that the hours of polling at Parliamentary elections in Metropolitan boroughs should be extended, and that the discretion now vested in returning officers of other boroughs with regard to the hours of polling at School Board elections should apply to Parliamentary and Municipal elections, and should extend to the fixing of any period of not less than eight hours between eight a.m. and eight p.m.

So good a case did Sir Charles Dilke make out on behalf of the very large class of voters who are not at present able to give their votes because of the early hour at which the ballot closes for Parliamentary elections, and so staunch was the support accorded him by his Conservative colleague (whose eloquence, by the way, seems modelled after that of a Ritualistic curate), that Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf of the Government, accepted the motion of the hon. member for Chelsea with some verbal alteration, and the amended resolution was ultimately agreed to. On the Speaker putting the question that the House should go into Committee of Supply, there rose from the end of the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House a tall, gaunt figure, and the crowded House was silent when it was seen that the hon. member who claimed a hearing was Mr. Fawcett. All obstacle to the resolution of the hon. member being moved had disappeared through the agreement to Sir Charles Dilke's motion without division. If the manner of Mr. Fawcett in addressing the House still smacks too much of the sing-song of the conventicle to be generally acceptable, the matter of his speech appeared to be approved by hon. members who, both from the tone of their politics and the part of the House in which they sit, may be said to have some affinity to and to correspond with the Extreme Left of the Versailles Assembly. Half turning his head in the direction of the benches behind him, and encouraged by the cheers that proceeded therefrom, Mr. Fawcett raised his voice (the high pitch of which soon became monotonous) in re-assertion of those principles of humanity which were popular at countless meetings throughout the kingdom last autumn, and which, the hon. member hinted, had moulded the policy of the Government with regard to Turkey as surely as a modeller moulds the plastic clay in his hands. Pointing out that the "Bulgarian horrors" were being repeated in Bulgaria and in Bosnia, the hon. member for Hackney concluded a long and effective speech by asserting, with his customary emphasis, that the people of England, "having once put their hands to the plough," would not retire until they had shown Turkey she could no longer enjoy immunity in wrong-doing; and by formally moving the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this House, any promises of reform made by the Porte, without guarantees for their execution, will be fruitless; that the Powers have a right to demand, in the interest of the peace of Europe, adequate securities for better government in Turkey; and that the misrule which has brought such misery on the Christian subjects of the Porte will continue unless the European Powers obtain some such guarantees for improved administration as they agreed on at the Conference.

It was plain from the interest Mr. Gladstone took in the speech of the mover that he also intended to speak on the topic which engrosses his attention. But the right hon. member who immediately succeeded Mr. Fawcett was the titular leader of the Opposition. The Marquis of Hartington agreed with much that was said by the hon. member for Hackney, and at an opportune time he would be prepared to give willing support to the terms of the resolution, which he could not see why the Ministry should meet with a direct negative. But at present he thought they had no actual grounds for believing the Government had changed their policy on the Eastern Question, although certain organs professing to be in their confidence had published statements which might justify them in the belief that the Ministry had "abandoned every one of their principles." For the reasons given, the noble Lord could vote neither for nor against the resolution. Mr. Plunket, free from the trammels of office, has not yet lost sympathy for the Government. With Celtic confidence and readiness of speech, he deprecated the introduction of the motion, and glibly delivered himself of a string of inconsistencies, which afforded an opening that Mr. Gladstone was not slow to take advantage of. Rose in button-hole and buoyant as a bridegroom (the right hon. gentleman might indeed, have recently left a wedding-party, so festive was

he in appearance), Mr. Gladstone positively gloried in dissecting the three parts into which Mr. Plunket's short speech was divided, and in exposing how one part contradicted the others. The right hon. member for Greenwich was in his best form—ratiocinative, prompt to reply to interruptions (as when he read out in rich sonorous Italian, for the behoof of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, an extract from the treaty of Kainardji by which Russia obtained the right of protection over the Christians of Turkey), and rising to the highest point of eloquence when he recited the wrongs of the Bulgarians and of the inhabitants of Bosnia. Whilst Mr. Gladstone could not vote for the resolution, he saw no objection to its introduction, inasmuch as it gave the House an opportunity of ascertaining whether there had been any retrogression in the policy of the Government; and he brought a speech of exceptional power and eloquence to a close by inquiring if the Ministry intended to act according to the means at their disposition for the protection of the life and property and honour of the subject races in European Turkey under the peculiar circumstances of exasperation and danger to which they are exposed. The customary chorus of "Hear, hears!" which passes muster for cheering in Parliament came from the Opposition as the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat on the front Opposition bench, which was well filled by ex-Ministers, not the least interested of whom in the earnest peroration of Mr. Gladstone was Mr. John Bright, who gave a sympathetic nod of approval to the closing sentences of the speech, which may be said to have raised the tone of debate from that humdrum commonplace into which it has thus early in the Session threatened to sink. Of the vestry order of eloquence was the address of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who, having paid a personal visit to Turkey, has thought fit to take the Sublime Porte and all its works under his protection; and more appropriate to a board of guardians than to the House of Commons, it may be considered, was the gusty oratory of Mr. Rylands, who, having digested the despatches in the bluebooks, was able to dictate offhand with sublime self-confidence, how the duties of the Foreign Office may best be carried on to the satisfaction of the country. Sir H. Wolff made a neat speech in defence of the Government (from the point of view of a debating society), and endeavoured to turn the tables on Mr. Gladstone by reading extracts from speeches made by the right hon. gentleman on the Cretan insurrection. It was sought to be proved by these extracts that the ex-Premier then disapproved those sentiments of humanity which he has since advocated in taking up the cause of the Christians of Turkey; and Conservative members welcomed the point with gleesome cheers and laughter; but Mr. Gladstone, for the moment, contented himself with quietly making a memorandum of the attack. Colonel Mure, amid many interruptions from the Conservative side of the House, plaintively entered a plea on behalf of Serbia and Bosnia, in fulfilment of a promise he had given in Serbia. But stillness once more reigned when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with that peculiar action which makes his arms appear not unlike shafts and suggests the idea that the speaker is guided by invisible reins, ambled through a quiet reply, obviously framed after—very much after—the style of the noble Earl Sir Stafford has succeeded in the leadership of the Lower House. Whilst affording the House not an atom of information as to whether the Government were pursuing a course of policy in accord with their action up to December last, the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote indicated a strong desire on the part of the Ministry to come to a division on Mr. Fawcett's motion. But the Opposition declined the division on the grounds that the result would give a wrong idea of the opinion of the House on the matter. So what proved to be a tedious and profitless prolongation of the discussion took place, Mr. Fawcett offering in vain to withdraw his motion, and the adjournment of the debate being moved from time to time only to be negatived until Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, in the small hours, emphatically declared that the Opposition would sit until it should be time to go to the boat-race, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Hardy fired a parting shot, and, accepting the inevitable, finally agreed to the adjournment of the House.

Though the House did not separate until the small hours of Saturday morning, hon. members sat for five minutes at midday, virtually to read the Consolidated Fund Bill the third time and pass it.

Questions respecting the Bulgarian massacres and recent outrages in Bosnia and Herzegovina were either put or announced on Monday; and Mr. Bright appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to satisfy the anxiety of the public mind by making a statement as to the present state of our foreign relations before the adjournment for the Easter holidays. The rest of the sitting was occupied by persistent efforts in Committee to add to clause 42 of the Prisons Bill an amendment affirming that prison rules should be sanctioned by the House before adopted; but this proviso Mr. Cross would only accept in the modified form suggested by Mr. Serjeant Simon. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar tried to wear out the patience of the Home Secretary, and there were repeated divisions, but in the end an amendment of Mr. Serjeant Simon's amendment was agreed to, as were clauses 42 to 51 and some new clauses.

On Tuesday the Eastern Question once again monopolised the attention of the House, which met at two o'clock, there being a good attendance both of members and strangers, in consequence of Sir H. Wolff's notice that he would call attention to Mr. Gladstone's letter to Monday's papers asserting that the extracts read from his speech on Crete were "garbled." The way was cleared for this personal question by Mr. Bourke's red-tape answers to interrogations by Mr. E. Jenkins, Mr. H. Samuelson, and Mr. W. James, as to fresh Turkish outrages; and the issue of Sir H. D. Wolff's formidable indictment was that the answers of Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Gladstone only went to show that the hon. member for Christchurch had misinterpreted the general tenour of the speech referred to. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Marquis of Hartington "that, as the House is aware, negotiations have for some time been going on, and are still going on, between the great Powers with regard to the course that should be pursued with respect to the affairs of the East. I mentioned to the House some time ago that the Government of Russia had proposed the signature of a Protocol, and that discussion was then going on as to the precise language of that Protocol. The language of that Protocol has not been finally settled. It is still under consideration; but at the present moment the question which is under consideration is rather as to the conditions under which the Protocol should be signed. I hope that before the House reassembles we shall be in a very much more advanced position, and that I shall be able to make a more satisfactory statement than I am able to make at the present moment. I will now move that the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday, April 5." But ere this last-named motion could be carried, Sir Henry Elliot was put on his trial, as it were, Mr. Rylands rising to call attention to the course taken by Sir Henry Elliot and the opinions expressed by him with regard to the treatment by the Porte of the Christian subjects of the Turkish Provinces

and to the announcement made by her Majesty's Government that they contemplate his return as Ambassador to Constantinople. With habitual ponderosity, Mr. Rylands acquitted himself of his task, and was marching out of the House when Mr. Baillie Cochrane recalled him, and warmly repelled the attack made on Sir Henry Elliot. The hon. member for Burnley (who returned to his seat with ready courtesy) might have been a delinquent lieutenant, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane an explosive Admiral of the Fleet, so soundly did the latter rate Mr. Rylands in the good old quarter-deck fashion for being too

Willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike.

Mr. W. E. Forster (who had apparently been incubating a speech on the subject for some few weeks past) raised the question from a personal to a public question by paying a passing tribute to the honour and high ability of Sir Henry Elliot, who, he yet argued, was not a fitting representative of England at Constantinople. The right hon. gentleman based his objection chiefly on the appended passage from Sir Henry Elliot's dispatch, accompanying Mr. Baring's report:—

We may and must feel indignant at the needless and monstrous severity with which the Bulgarian insurrection was put down; but the necessity which exists for England to prevent changes from occurring here which would be most detrimental to ourselves is not affected by the question whether it was ten or twenty thousand persons who perished in the suppression. We have been upholding what we know to be a semi-civilised nation, liable under certain circumstances to be carried into fearful excess; but the fact of this having just now been strikingly brought home to us cannot be a sufficient reason for abandoning a policy which is the only one that can be followed with a due regard to our own interests.

The sentence printed in italics, Mr. Forster asserted, gave the pith of Sir Henry Elliot's idea of British policy in the East, and he therefore protested against the return of Sir Henry as our representative to Constantinople. Mr. Bourke answered the emotional speech of Mr. Forster by reading several extracts from the despatches of Sir Henry Elliot to prove that he had from the first taken the liveliest interest in the Christian subjects of the Porte, and had over and over again urged the Porte to effect the promised reforms and to punish those responsible for the outrages. An eloquent eulogium was passed on the personal character of Sir Henry Elliot by Mr. Gladstone, who, in the course of a long speech—argumentative for the most part, but lit up with animated passages—insisted that Turkey was not the proper sphere for the exercise of Sir Henry Elliot's abilities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer earnestly defended Sir Henry Elliot's conduct in the course of a brief reply; and, after various bills had been passed through certain stages, the House, with schoolboy alacrity, adjourned until Thursday next.

## BISHOP SARGENT.

The Right Rev. Edward Sargent, D.D., who was consecrated, with Dr. Caldwell, as a Suffragan Bishop in the Madras diocese, on the 11th inst., in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, was born in Australia, and went with his parents to India when young. His connection with the Church Missionary Society extends over a period of forty years. In 1839 he visited England, and was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842 by the Bishop of London; since which time he has laboured as a missionary in South India, and has been intimately associated with his brethren, both European and native, in working out the plans of the society for the development of the native Church. As a preacher in Tamil, he has few equals; as a teacher, his experience has been extensive and varied; for, during a considerable part of his career, he has had charge of the Theological Institution, in which many of the seventy-one native clergymen now employed in the Church Missionary Society's missions in the Madras diocese were educated. As a man, he is universally beloved, and therefore it may be confidently hoped that, under his kind and brotherly influence as a Bishop, the native Church will, with the Divine blessing, make still more progress than it has made during the past forty years. In one of his recent letters from Palamcottah, he writes, "My own recollections of this place (the first occupied by the Church Missionary Society in 1820) carry me back forty years; and when I compare the state of things now, with what was then visible, I can indeed say, with wonder and thankfulness, 'What hath God wrought!' The first time I attended church, there were present a school of about thirty boys and some forty people of the congregation." The South India mission of the society has now grown until, at the close of 1876, there were 50,795 baptized Christians, and 14,078 under instruction as catechumens. Working among these people and upon the heathen around in the Madras diocese, there are thirty European Missionary, and seventy-one native clergymen—and about 1000 native catechists and teachers.

To assist the Bishop of Madras in the superintendence of this large organisation will be Dr. Sargent's work. He will, no doubt, devote considerable attention to the native clergy and their congregations, and endeavour to foster in them the spirit of liberality, which already is a distinguishing feature among them. During the year 1875 the native Christians, who will be the special objects of Dr. Sargent's care, contributed to the funds for the support of their ministers, their churches, their schools, and the poor, 34,449 Rs. or about £3444.

The Church Missionary Society hopes that Dr. Sargent's labours among them may prepare the way for the appointment of natives as bishops, who, with wisdom and discretion, will be able to lead these native Christians on to become evangelists to the heathen millions of their own fellow-countrymen.

The consecration of Bishop Caldwell, a veteran missionary clergyman in Southern India, connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, took place simultaneously with that of Bishop Sargent; and his portrait, with a memoir, is given on another page of this Journal.

Five persons were killed and many others injured by an accident which occurred early on Sunday morning to the "Flying Scotchman" express from Edinburgh to London. The engine left the rails near Morpeth station and overturned, and some of the passenger-carriages were smashed to pieces.

A grand miscellaneous concert will be given at the Royal Albert Hall on Easter Monday in aid of the funds of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution. It is under distinguished patronage, the entire expense being defrayed by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock, of Wells-street, who will hand over the whole proceeds, without deduction, to the treasurer of the institution. A similar entertainment given last year realised a large sum. The vocalists will be Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Fanny Chatfield, Mdle. Emilia Chioni (her first public appearance in London), Miss Helen D'Alton, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. Shakespeare, Mr. Thureley Beale, and Signor Folli. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, will attend, and there are other attractions. It will be seen, therefore, that those who aid Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock in their most praiseworthy and liberal effort by attending the concert will have an ample return for their money.



# NEW BOOKS.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

No more favourable opportunity could well have been found for the publication of *The Life of Mahomet*, by Sir William Muir, LL.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), in one large volume, into which the contents of the four volumes published in 1861 have, by the usual process, been condensed. Islam has been on men's lips and before men's eyes in conversation, in dispute, and in the articles of newspapers, for the last year or more; and men's thoughts have naturally been turned, with more than ordinary interest, towards him with whom Islam originated, towards the Prophet of Mecca and the Prince of Medina. All that can be learned, upon the most trustworthy authority, about him is likely to be found in the volume under consideration; for the author, in an appendix, has fully set forth his ideas about the sources which exist for a biography of Mahomet, admitting the weight of the Coran "as an authentic and contemporary record," showing that Mohammedan tradition "contains the elements of truth," indicating "some canons, by which fact may be distinguished from the legend and fiction so closely commingled with it," enumerating "those early biographical compilations which can alone be regarded as worthy of attention," and giving reasons why "no later authors are possessed of an original and independent authority." The reader is carefully prepared for the circumstances under which Mahomet was born, and which were calculated to facilitate or impede his work as a religious founder, by an introductory account of Arabia before the date of his birth. Nearly everybody has some dim, general idea, whether gathered from the pages of Washington Irving or another, of the famous Prophet and of his life; how he was born after the death of his father, at Mecca, but taken into the desert to be nursed; how in his very early childhood he exhibited epileptic symptoms; how he lost his mother when he was scarcely seven years old; how he was put under guardianship; how he spent a part of his youth in the occupation of a shepherd; how he, at twenty-five years of age, took charge of a mercantile venture for Khadija, a widow of forty; how he found favour in her eyes and married her; how he so loved her that, in after days, the very memory of her made Ayesha jealous; how he grew ecstatic, poetic, and, with real or feigned inspiration, prophetic; how he gained converts, who believed, or professed to believe, in his Divine mission; how he had to endure indignities and persecution at Mecca; how he fled to Medina; how a period of battles, assassinations, and conquests supervened; how the new faith ultimately triumphed; how submissive embassies were sent from all quarters to the Prince and Prophet; how he, in his old age, went, like Solomon, after strange women; and how, at length, like men in general, he fell sick and died, and was buried; but, unlike men in general, left a name which still exercises a magic influence, whether for religious or political purposes, over millions of the human race. Of all this nearly everybody has some sort of vague notion; but the real history of it, with every curious detail, in all its ramifications, and by the light of critical and philosophical reflection, is most ably and exhaustively set forth in the admirable volume under consideration. There is in that volume one remark with which most readers will, after perusal of the whole biography, be disposed to agree most cordially—namely, that if there be any question of a terrestrial or celestial origin, "Islam is human; Christianity, divine."

Undoubtedly "patient search and laborious reading," as well as qualities of a much higher kind than mere patience and laboriousness, must have been required for the production of the two noble volumes entitled, *Titian; his Life and Times*: by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle (John Murray), two volumes abounding in interest and useful information, supported by the authority of two gentlemen whose names carry the greatest weight and inspire the utmost confidence, from the portrait of Titian upon the frontispiece of the first volume to the appendix, containing unpublished documents, chiefly of the epistolary kind, which appropriately concludes the second. Of illustrations, exclusive of the portrait, there are nine in the first volume and the same number in the second; and, by an innovation to be applauded rather than deprecated, an index is inserted at the commencement of the first volume, between the preface and the first chapter. In that preface will be found an account of the sources whence the authors have derived their material, of the difficulties they had to encounter in the prosecution of their work, and of the extent to which they have been indebted to their "own study and travel." How unsparing they have been of their personal investigation may be gathered from their statement, "that the pictures to which the name of Titian is attached exceed the number of one thousand, in Italy, in England, and on the Continent;" and that "we have been at pains to visit and to study all but a very few of these works, with which we have compared, when it was possible, numerous engravings and photographs." It is pertinent, at this point, to remark that there are to be found, towards the end of the second volume, lists—not complete, perhaps, but as complete as diligent inquiry could make them—of pictures not specially noticed in the text, and classed as "genuine Titians," as "uncertified Titians," and as "missing pictures"—pictures, that is, "noticed in books as works of Titian," and probably, in certain cases, identical with some of those treated of in the authors' pages, but incapable of indisputable identification. As to when and where Titian was born, "it now seems clear that Titian was not born later than 1477," and that his birthplace was in the district of Cadore, though whether he first saw the light in the cottage which bears an inscription claiming that honour appears to be still an open question. His full name was Tiziano Vecelli; but, according to the fashion to which we are well accustomed, the appellation of his family has derived but little lustre from the fame which has made Titian a household word. About 1488 Titian left Cadore "to learn a trade at Venice;" and he learnt one, as we all know. On Aug. 27, 1576, he fell a victim to the plague, which was then devastating Venice, and died at the great age of all but a hundred. To follow the details of so long a life, as busy almost as it was long, would require more space than is available for such a purpose; and, besides, the whole story will be much more agreeably and profitably ascertained from the pages of the two volumes under consideration. Still, it may be worth while to draw attention to a few of the more interesting events of the great painter's career. It was about the year 1516 that he received a broker's patent in the Fondaco de Tedeschi, an institution which, in its origin, would seem to have had little to do with painting or any other art, and concerning which the authors of the two volumes have a great deal of interesting information to give, after a perusal whereof the reader will be certainly not more astonished to find a Titian among the brokers than a Burns among the excisemen. Titian's acquaintance with Alfonso I., Duke of Ferrara, with Ariosto, with Pietro Aretino, "pamphleteer, poet, and comic writer," with the Gonzagas of Mantua, with Charles V., and with other less exalted personages is carefully traced, and the first volume concludes with the position of Titian in 1537, when he was sixty years of age, and when his spirit was embittered by the rivalry of Pordenone. With

the story of that rivalry the second volume commences. In the meanwhile Titian had married and had lost his wife, who, at her death, in 1530, had left him with three children, Pomponio, Orazio, and Lavinia (the daughter whose portrait adorns the frontispiece of the second volume). The great painter was not fortunate in his son Pomponio, who "disgraced the priest's cassock and squandered his father's means in debauchery;" but he found Orazio and Lavinia "worthy of his love." And so, from the age of sixty, when the first volume ends, to the age of ninety-nine, when the second ends, we find Titian, full of years and honours, but not without his vexations and troubles, living a life of work, travel, negotiation, and intercourse and correspondence with the great ones of the earth, suffering but little, if at all, from the ailments which generally accompany old age, until the day when the plague came and carried him off. Then, indeed, his greatness was acknowledged in the most unmistakable manner; for, though "laws had been passed to meet the plague then afflicting Venice, which forbade the burial of a victim of the contagion in any of the churches of the city," every ordinance of the kind "was quickly set aside in Titian's case," and "the body was taken solemnly to the Friari and laid in the earth, where now a stately monument, tribute of wonder and admiration of the latest generation of Titian's admirers, stands in all the splendour of marble to do honour to his memory." Yet the painter's house could not escape desecration, and the scenes which occurred after his death "were melancholy beyond description. It is not known whether Orazio was attacked by plague during his father's lifetime, but he certainly died of the contagion almost immediately afterwards; and he died, not in his father's dwelling, but in the Lazaretto Vecchio, near the Lido. No one was left to take care of the painter's place. Thieves broke into the house; and, before Pomponio or the officers of public security could interfere, many precious relics were stolen and destroyed." Still, as it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, this deplorable fact may tend to encourage those picture-dealers and other persons who hug themselves in the belief that they have come by genuine Titians in some extraordinary fashion and for a mere song. Of course the chief charm of the two volumes, for the initiated, will be the history which is given of various masterpieces and the comments which are made upon them, to say nothing of the representative illustrations. Of those illustrations there are, as has been said, nineteen, and very acceptable they will, no doubt, be considered; but there is, after all, something of a mockery in a Titian without the colour, reminding one a little of the play of "Hamlet" with the character of Hamlet left out.

Memory is, no doubt, a broken reed to lean upon, but such support as can be afforded by memory is given to the notion that, within the last dozen years or so, there have been several publications, whether written by a "Tuan Muda" or by anybody else, and whether entitled "Ten Years in Sarawak," or "At Home among the Dyaks of Borneo," or anything else, bearing more directly upon the personal history of the once popular and unpopular "Raja" Brooke, whence all that was likely to be of special interest to the public in the life of that celebrated man, whom some people regarded as a sort of Paul Jones the Pirate, and others a sort of sea-going knight-errant, seeking what wrongs he might redress, could readily be collected; but, whether memory be right or wrong, it has appeared good, for various reasons stated in the preface, to expand into two large volumes, called *The Raja of Sarawak*, by Gertrude L. Jacob (Macmillan and Co.), a narrative which came out in the *Monthly Packet*, a few years ago, under the title of "The English Raja." The characteristic feature of the two volumes is that the account which they contain is for the most part to be extracted by readers for themselves from "letters and journals." The result is, as was obviously to be expected, a mixture of advantages and disadvantages; for, while nothing can be more satisfactory than to have before one the very personality, as it were, of the man whose career and motives are in question, it is, on the other hand, rather wearisome work to piece together for oneself disjointed fragments, and to follow a thin thread of narrative through a labyrinth of overgrown correspondence. However, there is, fortunately, an index, by the help whereof it is possible to put one's finger upon the salient points of the biography. It appears, then, that James Brooke, the future Raja of Sarawak, was the second son and fifth child of a gentleman in the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Civil Service, and was born on April 29, 1803, at Scrore, or Secore, "the European suburb of Benares." At twelve years of age he was sent from India to the care of his grandmother at Reigate; was put to Norwich Grammar School, under Mr. Valpy, whom he did not like; left school abruptly, or, in other words, apparently ran away; and at sixteen "received his Ensign's commission in the Bengal army." He soon got his lieutenantancy, a severe wound, sick leave, extension of that leave, and a warning which induced him to resign his commission for fear of forfeiting it by not arriving at his presidency in time. After a considerable amount of travelling, during which he visited that Sumatra which would one day be so familiar to him, he returned home to England, where he seems to have spent much of his time in thinking how he might burst the bonds of civilised society and in brooding over a purpose he had formed of purchasing a schooner, as soon as he had money enough and seamanship enough, and carrying out a scheme of "combining mercantile speculation with opportunities for adventure and discovery." In 1836, having inherited £30,000 at his father's death, the money being "unfettered by claims of any kind," he purchased a "schooner of 142 tons burden," and from that date may be said to have commenced the series of voyages, adventures, and successes which ended in his strange appointment, on Sept. 24, 1841, as Raja of Sarawak. This august position he held until his death, in June, 1868; and he bequeathed his sovereignty "to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, and his male issue; failing such, to his nephew Stuart Johnson, and his male issue. In default of such issue the Raja devised his said sovereignty, 'the rights, privileges, and power thereto belonging, unto her Majesty the Queen of England, her heirs and assigns for ever.'" He died, apparently, at Burrator, "an estate of about seventy acres, with a very small house, in the parish of Sheepstor, on the edge of Dartmoor," an estate which he purchased in 1859; and he was buried in Sheepstor churchyard—a view whereof, with the Raja's grave, forms the frontispiece of the second volume. In or about the year 1833 the future Raja would seem to have been engaged to a clergyman's daughter, but the engagement was broken off, and "Brooke appears from this time to have taken ambition as his only bride." Whether this can in any way account for what has been left on record by one of the ladies who knew him best, that "he had not those views on religious matters which we thought could alone satisfy his needs," is a question no more to be discussed here than the controversy excited by his proceedings in connection with Sarawak—proceedings described, with as much detail as can possibly be desired, in the pages of the two volumes. One thing, however, the biography is likely to impress upon nearly every reader's mind, that it would be very inconvenient for the Government of this

country if many gentlemen of independent means, adventurous yearnings, chivalrous sentiments, force of character, innate powers of swaying the wilder sorts of mankind, and of exercising a benevolent, paternal despotism, as it were, should go about the world establishing little sovereignties in distant countries and afterwards demanding a protectorate, or a recognition, or permission to transfer their acquisitions to the authorities at home, who might find such possessions an embarrassment.

## THE LATE SIR EDWARD BELCHER.

In the Obituary Notices of last week we mentioned the death of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, whose name was familiar to the last generation as one of the most enterprising of our Arctic explorers. The second son of the late Andrew Belcher, of Rochampton, he was born in the year 1799, and entered the Royal Navy, at the age of thirteen, as a first-class volunteer, becoming a midshipman the same year. He was present at the battle of Algiers, and served afterwards on the African station, whence he came home invalided in 1820. Lieutenant Belcher next served on the North American station for three years. In 1825 he was selected as assistant surveyor to Captain F. W. Beechey, whom he accompanied to Behring's Strait on his voyage of discovery. In the next few years we find him actively engaged in Spain, in Africa, in South America, on the Indian station, and in China, where he obtained the thanks of the Admiral in command for his gallantry, especially at the reduction of Canton. He was rewarded with a commission as Post-Captain and the Companionship of the Order of the Bath in 1841, and received the honour of knighthood in 1843. From 1842 down to 1847, when he retired from active employ, he was mainly engaged in surveying service in the East Indies. His last important naval employment was in command of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1852-4, ending in the abandonment of his two ships. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1867. Sir Edward Belcher's narrative of a Voyage Round the World, performed in her Majesty's ship *Sulphur*, in the years 1836-42 is well known. He was also the author of a "Treatise on Nautical Surveying." Sir Edward married, in 1830, Diana Jolliffe, grand-daughter of Colonel Simpson, of Pleas House, near Falkirk, Stirlingshire, and step-daughter of the late Captain Peter Heywood, R.N., well known in connection with the "Mutiny of the Bounty."

We are indebted particularly to Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly and Chapside, for the photograph from which Sir Edward Belcher's portrait has been engraved.

## TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

Tewkesbury, in the western part of Gloucestershire, and close to the borders of Worcestershire, is said to be of Saxon origin, and to derive its name from Theot, a Saxon, who founded an hermitage here in the seventh century. Early in the eighth century two brothers, Dukes of Mercia, founded a monastery, which in the tenth century became a cell to Cranbourne Abbey, in Dorsetshire. In the twelfth century Robert Fitzhamon enlarged the buildings and liberally endowed the institution, in consequence of which the monks of Cranbourne made Tewkesbury the chief seat of their establishment. At the Dissolution the abbey belonged to the Benedictines, and its annual revenue was £1508.

On opening the tomb of the founder of the abbey, the body of the abbot was found arrayed in full canonicals; the crozier was perfect, while the body showed scarcely any symptoms of decay, although it had been entombed considerably above six hundred years. On exposure to the air, the feet alone of the abbot were seen to sink; when the tomb was ordered to be scaled up, and his body was again committed to his darkness.

A great battle was fought on May 4, 1471, within half a mile of Tewkesbury, when the Lancastrians sustained a most disastrous defeat: the Earl of Devonshire, Lord Wenlock, Lord John Beaufort, nine knights, and upwards of 3000 men were slain; Queen Margaret of Anjou was taken prisoner by Edward IV.; the young Prince Edward is stated, in a contemporary manuscript, to have been killed while flying from the field, and not to have been butchered in Edward's presence, as commonly reported; the Duke of Somerset, Lord St. John, and about a dozen knights and esquires were dragged from the church, where they had taken sanctuary, and beheaded, May 6.

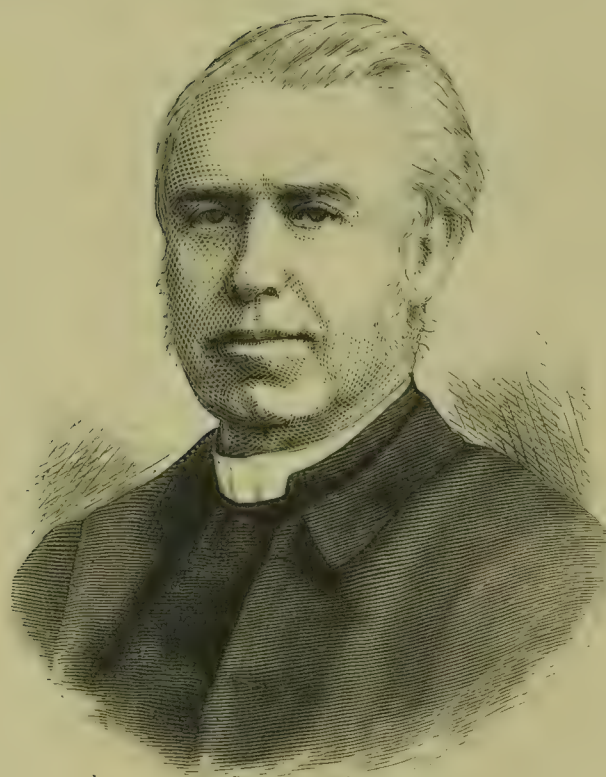
This battle was fought in a field, long after known as the "Bloody Meadow." The chief glory of this well-fought field belonged to Richard Duke of Gloucester. At Tewkesbury he commanded the van, and was confronted with the Duke of Somerset, who had taken up so formidable a position, fenced by dykes and hedges, that to carry it seemed hopeless. After a feigned attack and short conflict, Gloucester drew back as if to retreat. Somerset, rash and impetuous, was deceived by this manoeuvre, and left his vantage ground, when Gloucester faced about, and fell upon the Lancastrians so furiously and unexpectedly that they were driven back in confusion to their intrenchments, which the pursuing force entered along with them. Lord Wenlock, who, by coming to their assistance with his division, might have beaten back Gloucester, never stirred; and Somerset no sooner regained his camp than, riding up to his recreant friend, he denounced him as a traitor and coward, and stopped recrimination and remonstrance by dashing out his brains with a battle-axe.

In the stately abbey church—obtained from the King, for the use of the parishioners, at the time of the Dissolution—was buried Brietric, King of Wessex; Norman Fitz-Hamon, Earl of Gloucester; Edward, son of Henry VI.; George Clarence, brother of Edward IV.; and his wife, Isabel, daughter of King-making Earl of Warwick. The church is in the Early Norman style, and has a central tower. The roof is finely groined and carved. There are several ancient chantry chapels in the east end of the choir, which is hexagonal. Some of the monuments are in memory of persons who fell at the Battle of Tewkesbury.

The choir of this fine church has lately been restored, in some degree, to its former beauty, as shown in our Illustration, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. The parishioners of Tewkesbury, aided by a subscription in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, have expended some thousands of pounds in the work. A committee, including noblemen and gentlemen from other parts of England, has been formed to raise a national subscription; for which purpose a meeting, presided over by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was held on the 3rd inst., in the library of Lambeth Palace. The honorary secretary is Mr. C. Locke Smiles, 15, Bedford-row.

The new Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum just completed on Banstead Downs, near Sutton, was thrown open for the reception of patients on Tuesday. The building and grounds cover an area of 100 acres, the cost of the land and of construction amounting to more than £200,000. There is accommodation for about 2000 patients, and these, in the first instance, will be draughted in from Hanwell and Colney Hatch at the rate of about one hundred per week, it being intended to receive only what are called chronic and quiet cases.





THE RIGHT REV. DR. SARGENT, BISHOP IN SOUTHERN INDIA.



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BELCHER.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. CALDWELL, BISHOP IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

### BISHOP CALDWELL.

Two missionary clergymen of the Church of England in India were ordained Bishops, at Calcutta, on Sunday week. They will exercise their episcopal functions, virtually as coadjutors to the Bishop of Madras, among the missionary stations and native church institutions, with which they have long been officially connected, in Southern India. The Right Rev. Dr. Caldwell and the Right Rev. Dr. Sargent are the first two purely Missionary Bishops of the Church of England in India. Dr. Caldwell is a member of an old Scotch family, but was born in Ireland. Parts of his history have some interest. As a very young man he was a promising artist, and worked side by side with Clarkson Stanfield and Noel Paton. Suddenly throwing over the easel, he determined to devote himself to mission work in India—not before a prize-painting of his ("Mule-Train Crossing the Alps") attracted some attention in Dublin. He was hardly of age when he began his studies at Glasgow University, graduated, and went to London to offer himself for mission service in India in connection with the Church of Scotland. He was rejected by three doctors, who declared that his constitution would give way if exposed to the tropical rigour of an Indian climate. At length one luckier or more sagacious doctor was found sufficiently bold to recommend Dr. Caldwell's going abroad, which he did, with Dr. Duff, about forty-two years ago, landing in Madras after having learnt much Sanscrit and more Tamil during the voyage. A week after landing he began extemporary preaching in Tamil in Madras, and subsequently lived as much as possible amongst the natives. During this time, long study of the Christian Fathers of the first six centuries in the original, and of the theo-



TEWKESBURY ABBEY: PROPOSED RESTORATION OF CHOIR.

logical writings of the seventeenth century, induced him to take orders in the Church of England. By this time, too, he rendered himself familiar with about half a dozen Indian languages. A short time elapsed, and he went southward of Madras to take charge of the Edeyengoody mission, in Southern Tinnevely. The journey of 400 miles he accomplished on foot, making geological and botanical observations on his road as a recreation. Arrived at Edeyengoody (i.e., "Shepherd's Habitation"), he found it to be a miserable hamlet, on the side of a sandy desert, and peopled by a number of vagabonds, robbers, and cutthroats. These natives, merely because the surrounding "heathen" despised and turned them away, called themselves "Christians," and sought the protection of the white missionary. The first native congregation Dr. Caldwell had was composed, about forty years ago, of some 180 persons of this kind in his lonely station. His mission work had to begin by turning them out of church; by declaring that he would have every criminal brought to justice if possible; and by setting the whole body of these "Christians" in a state of wild indignation against himself. The consequence was, the shepherd was left; but the flock was nowhere. Soon, however, the sheep came back, one by one. Now, what is the result? Figures, roughly stated, will speak for themselves. During his (approximate) forty years' ministry in Southern India, Dr. Caldwell has baptised some 6000 adults and children. About sixty churches have arisen in his district, many of stone. The population is generally very poor; but a large number of schools are self-supporting, and between 3000 and 4000 children attend school daily. For these there are about eighty native schoolmasters and catechists, superintended by one European clergyman and seventeen native ones.





DR. SCHLIEMANN GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

The once-miserable desert-mission will in a few years, notwithstanding the huge machinery now at work, support itself. Wide tracts of land have come into the mission hands; and large woods, which will soon be valuable, are springing up on them. District post-offices, savings-banks, dispensaries, and charitable institutions are being, and have been, widely erected throughout the district, which is as large as an average English shire, with only two Englishmen generally living in it. Those who imagine that in every part of India mission work is equally unsuccessful should meditate on this picture. The truth of these statements can easily be verified.

After some twenty years of South Indian seclusion, Dr. Caldwell published a work (first edition, Harrison, Pall-mall), entitled "A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages." A second edition of this, nearly twenty years after the former, has recently been published by Messrs. Trübner. It was mentioned in the *Athenæum* and other papers that this work contained careful grammatical comparisons, entailing the intimate knowledge of the science, scope, and structure of 223 languages and dialects! This is a fact. The philologist may refer to Dr. Caldwell's book, and a scrutiny of the index will lend the clue to these astonishing figures.

Dr. Caldwell is an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society, a Fellow of several Universities, a Doctor of Divinity of Durham, and an LL.D. of Glasgow. For more than thirty-five years he has been connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

One of the chief objects of Dr. Caldwell's life during the last eighteen years has been to give Southern India a really noble church, after the western types of architecture—not a stucco edifice, but one which shall fairly reflect in India the culture and civilisation of Europe. The church of "Holy Trinity," in Edeyengoody, is nearly finished, having taken eighteen years to build, because of the naturally-slender means of a mission. It is wholly of stone. The pillars are of solid cut marble, the chancel ones being of finer stone than the others. The roof timbers were procured on the Malabar coast, some 200 miles distant. The architecture is mediæval Gothic. All the windows are of carefully-cut stone—a species of white marble. Messrs. Cox and Co. have sent out the font, a very fine and costly one, a gift of an English gentleman. About £2000 more is required for the completion of one of the unique churches of the world—rising on the side of a howling desert of red sand, in the midst of many strange phases of Oriental life, its spire over-topping a forest of Palmyra palms and plaintain gardens, and deep weedy lakes; and its roof is visible from the ghauts, thirty miles away! India is the land of temples. Pious Hindoos have an innate reverence for the architectural accompaniments of religious observance. It would be a pity for a work like Dr. Caldwell's (which has progressed for eighteen years) to fall through short of completion, just now that that "Church in the Wilderness" has become an Anglican cathedral. The church will accommodate about 2000 persons.

Very strange to say, both the new Missionary Bishops,

Drs. Sargent and Caldwell, saved Dr. Cotton from drowning, at Cape Comorin, a year before his death in Bengal. The Bishop of Calcutta was bathing with the two missionaries, who, as all the South Indian ones are, are first-rate swimmers. Dr. Cotton was suddenly carried away to sea by a strong wave. The two missionaries rescued him. Twelve months afterwards Dr. Cotton met a watery grave in the other extremity of India; and one of his successors has now been called upon to consecrate the very two missionaries who saved the Bishop's life.

We give the memoir of Bishop Sargent on another page.

The first public display by the members of the recently-formed school of arms of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles took place last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall. The new drill-hall of the 10th Surrey Rifles, situated in Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, was opened last week by Mr. Jonah Oastler, who also distributed the prizes won during the past year at Plumstead. Major Bevington, the commanding officer, gave the statistics of the corps, from which it appeared that there were fourteen more efficient in 1876 than in the previous year. Subsequently the sergeants presented to Major Bevington a handsome illuminated address and timepiece, on behalf of the corps, in recognition of the liberality and personal attention which he had bestowed on it.—The Bristol Rifles have held their cup competition at the Avonmouth range, Colour-Sergeant Ridgway being successful with 76 points, beating Lieutenant Badcocke by one point.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor made a renewed appeal for subscriptions in aid of the sufferers through the shipping disasters in the North Sea; adding that the poor-box of the Court also stood in need of being replenished.

Major-General Tremeneere presided on Tuesday over an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the London and South African Bank, at which the scheme of reconstruction recommended by the committee of investigation was adopted.

Last Saturday afternoon, at the Manor Ironworks, Chelsea, the casting of a large equestrian statue of Lord Canning took place. The original model was designed by the late Mr. Foley, R.A. The statue is to be erected at Calcutta.

The last of the series of meetings held during the winter evenings at the Lambeth Baths, for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, took place last Saturday evening—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the chair.

At the annual general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours on Monday the following gentlemen were elected Associate Exhibitors—Mr. A. Hopkins and Mr. E. Buckman, figure-painters, and Mr. Cuthbert Rigby, landscape-painter.

Dr. Risdon Bennett, F.R.S., has been unanimously re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians; and Professor John Wood, F.R.S., has been appointed to succeed Sir William Fergusson as Professor of Clinical Surgery to King's College.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Society of Arts—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair—to promote a scheme for conveying instruction upon political subjects to the working classes. A letter from Professor Seeley upon political education was read to the meeting.

Mr. J. Holms and Mr. Fawcett, the members for Hackney attended the annual soirée of the Borough of Hackney Advanced Liberal Association on Monday. The latter gentleman spoke at some length on the subject of the Eastern Question, and maintained that a policy of courage and resolution was the only one to maintain peace.

A fire broke out last Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, in the mill-house and bakery of the Middlesex House of Correction at Cold-bath-fields. By the strenuous exertions of the firemen, two of whom were injured, the flames were got under about half-past twelve. More than 1800 prisoners were confined in the building, but none received any injury.

The four missionaries selected by the London Missionary Society to proceed to Tanganyika—the Revs. Roger Price, J. B. Thompson, M. Hare, and A. W. Dodgshun—were present, on Monday night, at a farewell meeting held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Mr. W. H. Willans occupied the chair, and amongst those who took part in the meeting were Dr. Moffatt and Sir Charles Reed.

Mr. E. Hutchinson read a paper on the Best Trade Route to the Lake Regions of Central Africa on Tuesday before the Society of Arts. The chair was occupied by Sir Samuel Baker. Mr. Hutchinson held that for England the best route to the interior of Africa must commence at Zanzibar. The reading of the paper, which had been introduced by some general observations from the chairman, elicited a good deal of discussion and a generally conceded meed of approval.

On Sunday afternoon the new East London Synagogue at Stepney-green was consecrated. The Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, solemnised the dedication ceremony, the service being conducted by the Rev. A. L. Green. The ceremony began with a perambulation of the edifice by the Chief Rabbi, the wardens, and others, carrying the scrolls of the law, a psalm being sung during each of the circuits made. The ordinary afternoon service followed, and then Dr. Adler delivered a sermon, afterwards offering up the consecration prayer. The synagogue is capable of holding several hundred worshippers.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have contributed 250 guineas towards the fund for rebuilding the Metropolitan Free Hospital.—The Court of Assistants of the Saddlers' Company have given the following donations:—Mansion House Fund Shipping Disasters in the North Sea, 25 guineas; Royal National Life-Boat Institution, 10 guineas; Christian Blind Relief Society, 2 guineas.—His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador, recognising the international character of the Seamen's Hospital (late Dreadnought), Greenwich, has intimated the intention of the Chinese Government to subscribe £20 annually to the charity.

In response to a general desire on the part of the employees of the firm of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co. to testify their appreciation of the great kindness shown to them by their late lamented employer, Mr. Moore, a committee was formed, consisting of the most influential gentlemen connected with the establishment, for the purpose of raising a fund to perpetuate his memory by an appropriate memorial. It having been decided that the memorial should take the form of a life-boat to be named the "George Moore," the sum of £500 has been handed to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, who have consented to place a life-boat on the coast for this sum. The balance of the sum collected will form the nucleus of a fund intended to perpetuate the memorial, and will be called "The George Moore Employees Memorial Life-Boat Fund."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the third week of March) was 85,686, of whom 39,035 were in work-houses and 46,651 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a total decrease of 508, 12,468, and 21,619 respectively; but as regards indoor paupers only, the return shows an increase of 2301 compared with the corresponding week in 1876, of 2527 compared with 1875, and of 2201 compared with 1874. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 609, of whom 440 were men, 137 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

There were 2532 births and 1802 deaths registered in London last week, the former having exceeded by 47, and the latter by 133, the average numbers. The deaths included 76 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 201 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 187 to 231 in the five preceding weeks. These deaths were 29 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Bronchitis and pneumonia have during the last four weeks, since the night temperature fell below freezing point, been the prevailing fatal diseases. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had increased from 303 to 498, further rose last week to 575, and exceeded the corrected average by 164. The mean temperature was 37.7, which was 4.2 below the average.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday over a public meeting at the Mansion House, convened for the purpose of affirming the proposal to celebrate, in June next, the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England. Amongst those present were Mr. Anthony Trollope, Count Münster, Mr. C. H. Palmer (Deputy Governor of the Bank of England), Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Mr. Ingram, M.P., Sir Charles Reed, Dr. Parker, Mr. G. Spottiswoode, Professor Marks, Bishop Cloughton, the Rev. W. Milman, and Lord C. Bruce. The Lord Mayor, after explaining the objects of the promoters of the movement, said that the Queen had graciously signified her willingness to contribute to the exhibition some of the literary treasures of the Royal library at Windsor. Any pecuniary profit that might arise from the undertaking would, it was proposed, be used for the establishment of permanent pensions for aged printers, their widows, or orphans—the Printers' Corporation being the society to be assisted for the attainment of this end. Resolutions in approval of the object of the gathering were passed, and a subscription-list was opened, the contributions to which represented a sum of nearly £700, including fifty guineas from Mr. Walter, M.P., twenty-one guineas from Sir Charles Reed, £100 from Mr. Horace Marshall, £100 from Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and £210 from Mr. Henry Stephenson, of Sheffield.

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## DR. SCHLIEMANN'S RESEARCHES AT MYCENÆ.

We published in the last week's Number of this Journal the Portrait of Dr. Schliemann, with Views and Plans of his excavations on the site of the Acropolis of Mycenæ, drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, and with some Illustrations of the relics of Greek antiquity there found by Dr. Schliemann, which are now deposited in the Bank of Athens, as the property of his Majesty the King of Greece.

On Friday evening last week, a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries was held at its rooms, Burlington-House—Mr. Frederick William Ouvry, president, in the chair. There was a crowded attendance of Fellows and visitors. Among those present were Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Lord Houghton, Lord Acton, Lord Aberdeen, Sir George Gilbert Scott, the Hon. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Thompson (Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, Professor Leone Levi, Sir Philip Egerton, Earl Stanhope, Professors Colvin and Machaffy, and Mr. James Spedding.

Mr. Watson, secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, the following gentlemen were admitted members:—Lord Houghton, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Hon. Spencer Walpole, Lord Acton, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Mr. Philip Egerton. The secretary then said that they had arrived at the real business of the meeting. After eight days and nights of incessant travelling, Dr. Schliemann arrived in this country only this morning, with the object of reading his paper before the society on his discoveries at Mycenæ. In illustration of these discoveries photographs and plans were exhibited on the walls. Upon the last occasion Dr. Schliemann was present the late president, who then occupied the chair, said he was certain that if the lecturer again visited this country he was sure to have a good reception. The crowded meeting that night verified the late Lord Stanhope's prophecy.

On rising to read his paper the illustrious discoverer was greeted with the heartiest welcome. Dr. Schliemann said that, in his opinion, there was, next to Troy, no Eastern prehistoric city of so high archaeological interest as Mycenæ, because, owing to its secluded site in a rugged wilderness, the grandeur and massiveness of its ruins, and its distance from Argos and Nauplia, it has not attracted the modern mason, who found it much easier to cut new blocks from the quarry according to his wants than to destroy Mycenæ's walls and to carve their enormous and amorphous stones. Hence the conservation of Mycenæ's ruins, which can hardly have deteriorated since Pausanias visited them, A.D. 170. At all events, they are far better preserved than those of any one of the Greek cities, the flourishing condition and splendour of whose monuments he describes. His short description (II. 16, 6) of Mycenæ runs thus:—"Among other remains of the wall is the gate, on which stand lions. They (the wall and the gate) are said to be the work of the Cyclopes, who built the wall for Patrus in Tiryns. In the ruins of Mycenæ is the fountain called Perseia, and the subterranean buildings of Atreus and his children, in which they stored their treasures. There is a sepulchre of Atreus, with the tombs of Agamemnon's companions, who on their return from Ilium were killed at dinner by Ægisthus. The identity of the sepulchre of Cassandra is called in question by the Lacedæmonians of Amyklæ. There is a tomb of Agamemnon and that of his charioteer, Eurymedon. Teledamos and Pelops were deposited in the same sepulchre, for it is said that Cassandra bore these twins, and that, when still little babies, they were slaughtered by Ægisthus, together with their parent. Hellanikos (B.C. 495-411) writes that Pylades, who was married to Electra by the consent of Orestes, had by her two sons, Medon and Strophios. Clytemnestra and Ægisthus were buried at a little distance from the wall, because they were thought unworthy to have their tombs inside of it, where Agamemnon reposed, and those who were slain with him." Pausanias gives no further details, but his short description is of prime interest to science, because it proves that by tradition the great subterranean domelike buildings had been treasuries, to hoard the wealth of Atreus and his children; it further proves that tradition had handed down the site of the five tombs where Atreus as well as Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon, and their companions, who had been murdered along with them by Ægisthus, lay buried. "But, luckily for me," continued Dr. Schliemann, "this passage of Pausanias regarding the site of these tombs had always been misunderstood—nay, misinterpreted—by such eminent scholars as W. M. Leake, Edward Dodwell, Prokesch, and Ernest Curtius, who, with Pausanias in hand, explored the Peloponnesus for years, and wrote on it learned works, which will for ever remain celebrated." They had misunderstood their author, because they thought that in speaking of the wall he meant that of the city, and not the great Acropolis wall, and they, therefore, imagined that he finds the site of the five sepulchres in the lower city, and the site of the tombs of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus outside of it. But that he had the citadel walls only in view he shows by saying that in the wall is the Lions Gate. True, he afterwards speaks of the ruins of Mycenæ, in which he saw the fountain Perseia and the Treasuries of Atreus and his sons, by which latter he can only mean the large Treasury, which is, indeed, in the lower city, and, perhaps, some of the smaller Treasuries. But as further on he again says that the graves of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus are at a little distance outside the walls, because they were thought unworthy to be buried inside of it, where Agamemnon and his companions reposed, there cannot be any doubt that he had solely in view the huge Cyclopean walls of the citadel. Having adduced other grounds for his having always understood Pausanias in the sense that the five tombs are in the Acropolis, citing for the fact that such was his opinion in 1869 his work, "Ithaque, le Péloponnèse, et Troie" (p. 97), Dr. Schliemann said that on the strength of it he, three years ago, sunk thirty-four shafts in different parts of the Acropolis to probe the ground and find the spots where he would have to excavate for the tombs. In twenty-eight he found nothing; but the other six, which he sunk in the first western and south-western terrace, gave encouraging results, and particularly those two which he had dug one hundred yards south of the Lions Gate. For not only did he there strike two Cyclopean house-walls, but he found also there a number of female idols and small cows in terracotta. He, therefore, began extensive diggings here, but met with serious hindrances, and only at the end of last July did he find it possible to carry out his plans. But going, with Mrs. Schliemann, from Nauplia to Mycenæ, they found it impossible to pass Tiryns, the Royal city of Proetus, and the birthplace of Hercules, without stopping a week to explore it, its huge Cyclopean walls, deemed by the Greeks themselves the work of the demons, and more stupendous than the Pyramids of Egypt, bound them with a spell the more resistless from the fact that the pickaxe of no explorer had ever touched its virgin soil. There they worked a week with fifty-one labourers, digging a long and large trench, and sinking twenty shafts, 6 ft. wide. After further details of the work, Dr. Schliemann said they brought to light Cyclopean house-walls, and in three shafts found Cyclopean water-conduits

of a primitive kind, being composed of uncut stones, joined without cement. The accumulation of the rubbish in Tiryns having been formed by the débris of the successive populations, one sees there how the terra-cottas gradually become more and more archaic the deeper one digs. Since its capture by the Argives (B.C. 468) the citadel of Tiryns, as proved by the pottery, was never again inhabited until the Middle Ages—say, the thirteenth century—when it was for a long time the site of a villa, with its dependencies. Immediately below the strata of the ruins of this villa follows the archaic pottery, to which archaeology cannot assign a later date than the sixth century B.C., or the beginning of the fifth. He would not on that occasion describe the beautiful Tirynthian pottery, because he would have to speak of the Mycenaean, with which it was homogeneous. He would only remark that Hera (Juno), the tutelary goddess of Mycenæ, seems to have been the tutelary of Tiryns also. For there, too, just as at Mycenæ, he found the horned idols of the "cow-faced Hera." After mentioning other finds at Tiryns, including coins, Dr. Schliemann continued the account of his excavations at Mycenæ, where he gradually increased the number of his workmen to 125, which for four months had been the average. He ordered the workmen near the Lions Gate to open a passage into the Acropolis, which, when the citadel was taken, had been blocked up by the huge stones hurled by the Mycenaean men at the besiegers and by the ruins of houses which had been washed down from the top of the Acropolis, producing a heap of débris much higher than the gate itself. A much larger gang dug 40 ft. from the gate trench, 113 ft. square. A third party of workmen dug a trench on the south side of the Treasury in the lower city, near the Lions Gate, in search of the entrance. This Treasury, like that of Atreus, was to turn out subterranean. But either by accident, as some of the inhabitants of the Argolid say, or by the sacrilegious hands of Vely Pasha, son of the notorious Ali Pasha, who is said by others to have tried to force an entrance this way, the upper part of the domelike vault has been destroyed and the stones had fallen into the interior building, which had by degrees been almost filled with the rubbish. The examination of this Treasury, under Mrs. Schliemann, had been one of the most difficult they had ever made, partly from the nature of the terrain and partly from the obstructiveness of the delegate of the Greek Government, under whose Argus eye all the excavations were conducted. Hence they succeeded only in clearing out the passage of the entrance to the central part of this Treasury. The door has the enormous height of 18 ft. 5 in., and is 8 ft. 4 in. broad. On the threshold, which consists of a hard breccia, and which is 2 ft. 5 in. broad, was found a very thin round plate of gold. In the entrance also was one of the 4 ft. 3 in. high long-fluted semi-columns of calcareous stone; one of a pair which once stood to the right and left of the entrance. There was also a large fragment of a frieze of blue marble, with an ornamentation of circles and rows of wedge-like signs in form of fish spines; further, an almost entire frieze of white marble, with an ornamentation of beautiful spirals. Nothing further was found in this Treasury, which was evidently empty when the upper walls fell in. There are here no signs of the walls having been lined with brazen plates; it is, besides, less sumptuous, and seems older than the Treasury of Atreus. In the Acropolis Dr. Schliemann had entirely cleared the famous Lions Gate, which he went on to describe, discussing also the old question of the symbolism of the lions surmounting the gateway, and of the altar surmounted by a column, on each side of which rest the fore-paws of one of the two lions. One theory was that the column related to the solar worship of the Persians; another that the altar is a fire-altar, guarded by the lions; a third that we have here a representation of Apollo Agyieus. Dr. Schliemann himself was of this last opinion, which he thought was borne out by the Phrygian descent of the Pelopidæ. The lion-cult of the Phrygians was well known. Besides, among the jewels found in the tombs, of which he was to speak afterwards, and especially in the first tomb, this religious lion symbolism reappeared. On two of the repoussé gold plates there found was seen a lion sacrificing a stag to Hera Boônis, who was represented by a large cow's head, with open jaws, just in the act of devouring the sacrifice. On entering the Lions Gate were seemingly the ancient dwellings of the doorkeepers, of whom some account was given. Further on, as at Troy, was quadrangular Cyclopean masonry, marking the site of a second gate of wood. Still further on were two small Cyclopean water-conduits; to the right of the entrance-passage were two Cyclopean cisterns. A little further on came to light that large double parallel circle of closely jointed slanting slabs, which had become so famous during the last three months. Only about one half of it rests on the rock, the other half rests on a 12 ft. high Cyclopean wall, which has been expressly built to support it in the lower part of the Acropolis. The double circle had been originally covered with cross slabs, of which six are still in situ. Inside the double slabs was, first, a layer of stones, for the purpose of holding the slabs in their position. The remaining space was filled up with pure earth mixed with long, thin cockles, in the places where the original covering remains in its position, or with débris of houses mixed with countless fragments of archaic pottery wherever the covering was missing. This circumstance could leave no doubt that the cross slabs were removed long before the capture of Mycenæ by the Argives (B.C. 468). The entrance to the double circle was from the north side. In the western half of the circle Dr. Schliemann discovered three rows of tomb stelæ, nine in all, made of calcareous stone. All stood upright; four only which faced the west had sculptures in relief. One stèle, precisely that beneath which was found the body with the golden plates representing the lion sacrificing the stag to Hera Boônis, represents a hunting scene. The two next sculptured sepulchral slabs represent each a battle scene. Details of these scenes were given, as well as of those presented by the other sculptured tombs, of which Dr. Schliemann's letters in our columns have already given some account. The Mycenæ slabs, he said, were unique of their kind. The manner in which they fill up the spaces not covered by men and animals with a variety of beautiful spiral ornaments reminds us of the principles of the painting on the so-called Orientalizing vases. But in the Mycenaean sculptures nowhere do we see a representation of plants, so characteristic of ancient Greek ornamentation of this class. The whole is rather linear ornamentation, representing the forms of the bas-relief. Hereby we have an interesting reference to the epoch in Greek art preceding the time when that art was determined by Oriental influences, an epoch which may approximately be said to reach far back into the Second Millennium (B.C.). Dr. Schliemann knew of no example in history of an acropolis having served as a burial place save the small building of the Caryatides in the Athenian Acropolis, the traditional sepulchre of Cecrops, first king of Athens. But we now know with certainty that Cecrops is nothing else than Kacyapa, the sun-god, so that the story of Cecrops having been buried in the Acropolis is a pure myth. But here in the Acropolis of Mycenæ the tombs are no myth, but a reality. The paper then discussed the question—who were these great personages entombed here, and what were the services

rendered by them to Mycenæ which deserved such splendid funeral honours. It was argued at length that the inhabitants of these tombs could be none other than the very persons spoken of in the extract Dr. Schliemann had cited at the outset from Pausanias, in spite of the certainty that the traveller of the Antonine age could never have seen the tombs, which were then covered by a 10 ft. thick layer of prehistoric rubbish. No ancient writer mentioned that Mycenæ was rebuilt after B.C. 468, and Strabo even said that the site had remained uninhabited ever since its capture; but facts proved that the city had been rebuilt about B.C. 400, and again about B.C. 200. Dr. Schliemann then proceeded to state what he had found below the ruins of the Hellenic city. He spoke of the vast masses of splendidly painted archaic vases. Iron, he remarked, was found in the upper Hellenic city only, and no trace of it in the prehistoric strata. Glass was found now and then in the shape of white beads. Opal glass also occurred as beads or small ornaments. Sometimes wood was found in a perfect state of preservation, as in the board of a box (*vapθηξ*), on which were carved in bas-relief beautiful spirals. Rock-crystal was frequent, for beads and also for vases. There were also beads of amethyst, onyx, agate, serpentine, and the like precious stones, with splendid intaglio ornamentation representing men and animals. When, towards the middle of November, he wished to close the excavations, Dr. Schliemann excavated the spots marked by the sepulchral slabs, and found below all of them immense rock-cut tombs, as well as other seemingly much older tombstones, and another very large sepulchre from which the tombstones had disappeared. These tombs and the treasures they contained, consisting of masses of jewels, golden diadems, crowns with foliage, large stars of leaves, girdles, shoulder-belts, breastplates, &c., were described in detail. He argued that as one hundred goldsmiths would need years to prepare such a mass of jewels there must have been goldsmiths in Mycenæ from whom such jewels could have been bought ready-made. He spoke of the necklaces, too, and of the golden mask taken from one of the bodies, which must evidently be a portraiture of the deceased. Dr. Schliemann then proceeded to show that in a remote antiquity it was either the custom, or, at least, it was nothing unusual, for living persons to wear masks. That also immortal gods wore masks was proved by the busts of Pallas Athene, of which one copy was in the British Museum and two in Athens. It was also represented on the Corinthian medals. The treasures of Mycenæ did not contain an object which represented a trace of Oriental or Egyptian influences, and they proved, therefore, that ages before the epoch of Pericles there existed here a flourishing school of domestic artists, the formation and development of which must have occupied a great number of centuries. They further proved that Homer had lived in Mycenæ's golden age, and at or near the time of the tragic event by which the inmates of the five sepulchres lost their lives, because shortly after that event Mycenæ sank by a sudden political catastrophe to the condition of a poor powerless provincial town, from which it had never again emerged. They had the certainty that Mycenæ's flourishing school of art disappeared, together with its wealth; but its artistical genius survived the destruction, and when, in later centuries, circumstances became again favourable for its development it lifted a second time its head to the heavens. In conclusion, he said that if they thought Mrs. Schliemann and he had by their disinterested labours contributed a little to show that Homer did not describe myths, but real events and tangible realities, this would be to them a most flattering acknowledgment and a greater encouragement in the continuation of their works in Troy, which they would resume very soon, for they had the necessary firman of the Turkish Government in their hands.

After a few remarks from Mr. John Evans, Lord Houghton, and Mr. Watson upon the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann,

Mr. Gladstone rose to address the meeting, and was loudly cheered. He said Dr. Schliemann had over-bountifully paid him for the little he had been able to do in the fields of Homeric inquiry. He felt the lecturer's liberality must react in weakening the foundation of anything he (Mr. Gladstone) presumed to say on Dr. Schliemann's behalf, and must lead to the suspicion that he was only endeavouring to requite the generosity shown. He (Mr. Gladstone) was glad that another person besides Dr. Schliemann had been mentioned on this occasion—he meant Mrs. Schliemann. In every respect Dr. Schliemann by his immense labours had gone far beyond expectations. There was one point, however, in which they felt he was not so happy. They had means, when he came back from Ilium, of verifying more or less almost everything he had seen in the way of weapons, utensils, &c., by comparing them with the poems of Homer. It was the standard of an age in which they could carry these remains. He (Mr. Gladstone) was still very strongly of opinion, as he was hopelessly impressed at first with the belief that a very remarkable correspondence would be found to exist between them. Now, thanks to splendid munificence, unwearied perseverance, and discernment, they seemed to have attained to a great accession to the antiquarian wealth of the world. They were told there were great men before Agamemnon who remained unknown because they had no sacred poet to sing their praises. Dr. Schliemann's present discoveries seemed to fall between the period of Homeric literature and the Classic age of the Greeks. It was probable that it would be reserved to Dr. Schliemann—such was his energy and such was the large fund of buoyancy and strength which seemed to abide both in him and Mrs. Schliemann—to traverse the scenes so as to complete and explain his own discovery. Although the impression given in listening to him was that, for the most part, they were dealing with the remains of a later age than the Dorian Conquest, yet there might be among the objects which he described some which were of greater antiquity even than what were referred to in the poems of Homer. He had seen comments upon some of these discoveries of Dr. Schliemann which had filled him with pain, because they had not been conceived in that spirit of generosity and brotherhood which ought to unite whatever differences of opinion might arise in this inquiry. He was only sorry to say that even in Germany, among that great and learned fraternity, they were not united by that true brotherhood and spirit of generosity in this matter. The only point upon which Dr. Schliemann had dwelt which he was tempted to refer to was regarding his theory and belief as to the Hera Boônis. It might be well supposed that he was not prepossessed in favour of Dr. Schliemann's view of the "owl-faced Athene"; yet he might be allowed to cite his own "Homeric Synochronisms" as to the cow-faced "Hera." Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to read the extract in which the relation was pointed out between the Egyptian cow-goddess Isis and Hera and Io the Argive deities, who were each represented as Boônis. This, added Mr. Gladstone, was an important link between the animal worship of the Nile land and the anthropomorphism of Greece. This attached itself to a large subject. It was quite plain from these remains that persons coming from Egypt imported into Greece a great deal of the animal worship of that country, and it would be strange if they did not do so. Egyptian worship remained locally in Greece in the local superstitions more than it was allowed to



assume in the literature of Greece. The mind and thought of that country seemed to repel all the grosser elements. If there was anything in these views of Dr. Schliemann, they seemed to see that the Egyptian animal worship and the epithet *baoris* was very probably the link between these two religious systems. He only mentioned this as an illustration of the immense interest that attached to these subjects. If they had full and rational information upon them, they had here a development of the most interesting and remarkable trait of the Greek mind. He would no longer trouble the society, but tender to Dr. Schliemann his most hearty congratulations upon the success of his labours, and express his personal gratitude for the enlargement of knowledge in an age rather degenerate by this noble and high-minded enthusiast.

Professor Sidney Colvin, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd followed with a few remarks, after which the chairman proposed Dr. Schliemann as honorary Fellow of the society, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting terminated.

We give two more sketches of the excavations of Mycenæ, representing the interior of the Treasury of Atreus, and a rock-cut chamber in the same. Other illustrations will be given in our next.

## MUSIC.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

As briefly recorded last week, the third concert of this society, on the Thursday evening, included the first performance in London of the third part of Robert Schumann's music to "Faust," its earliest hearing in England having been at one of the concerts of the Cambridge University Musical Society, conducted by Mr. C. V. Stanford, in 1875. The music referred to is illustrative of selected scenes from Goethe's poem, and was composed at different periods from 1844 to 1853.

The elevated grandeur, the beauty, and dramatic power manifested in Schumann's "Faust" music must have caused a wish in many of the audience for the production of the whole. Among the movements that created a special effect were the opening chorus, "Woods crown with trembling hold;" the very melodious chorus, "Tell us, Father, where we wander," including bass solo passages for Pater Seraphicus; the stately choral movement, "A noble ray of light," with the incidental graceful passages for soprano solo and choral sopranos; the bass solo for Doctor Marianus, "Highest Empress o'er the world," enhanced by some beautiful orchestral contrasts in the accompaniments; and the closing "Chorus Mysticus" for double choir, in which are some grand effects of full vocal harmony and some clever fugal writing—in the free style—with an ingenious augmentation of the subject. The performance was as good as could be expected, considering the elaborate nature of the music and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of rehearsals. A very effective chorus of about 180 voices was assembled; and the vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Worell-Duval, Mrs. Irene Ware, Misses Bolingbroke, Kate Steel, and Reimar, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. Wadmore, and Mr. Henry Pope.

The orchestral pieces at the concert referred to were Bennett's overture to "Parisina" and Weber's to "Der Freischütz;" the remaining important feature having been Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," the prominent pianoforte solo part in which was well played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann. Beethoven's charming trio, "Tremate empi tremate," was effectively rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore; and the lady just named gained a deserved encore for her powerful declamation of the scene, "Liebes-tod," from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

The next concert, on April 16, is to include a performance of Brahms's new symphony in C minor.

Madame Arabella Goddard gave a recital at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the accomplished pianist performed, with her well-known powers of brilliant execution, various pieces in the classical and romantic styles, from Bach and Handel to Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, and Rubinstein. A special feature in the programme was the beautiful sonata, by Sterndale Bennett, entitled "The Maid of Orleans," one of his last important compositions, written in illustration of passages from Schiller's play. The sonata was dedicated to Madame Goddard, and this occasion was her first performance of it in England. The pianist evidently felt special interest in it, and was greeted with loud applause at the conclusion of the piece, as she was after most of the other portions of the programme.

Last week's Crystal Palace Saturday concert was devoted to a selection from the works of Beethoven, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his death. The programme was of strong and varied interest, the orchestral pieces having consisted of the first of the three "Leonora" overtures in C, and the great "Eroica" symphony. How finely they were rendered need scarcely be said. In the "Choral Fantasia" the prominent and important pianoforte part was brilliantly executed by Madame Arabella Goddard, who also played the thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor. The other portions of the concert consisted of an elegy for vocal quartet (Misses Mary Davies and Reimar, Mr. H. Guy and Mr. H. Pope), with accompaniment of stringed orchestra, and a selection from the opera of "Fidelio," including the quartet (canon), the trio of the last act, and the grand finale, in which, besides the vocalists just named, Miss Jessie Jones, Mr. Wadmore, Mr. Sauvage, and the Crystal Palace choir co-operated. At next Saturday's concert Brahms's new symphony is to be performed.

One of M. Gounod's latest compositions, his "Messe du Sacré Cœur de Jésus," was performed, for the first time in England, at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday last. The work is full of that melodious grace and refinement, and those delicate orchestral traits, which are well-known characteristics of the composer; while, in some instances, it is perhaps more devotional in style than his celebrated "Messe Solennelle." The Mass now referred to was first produced at the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, in November last, when it created a great impression. In its performance, on Friday, the charming "Benedictus," for solo vocal quartet and chorus, was encored. The choral portions of the mass were well rendered by the large and excellent choir trained by Mr. William Carter, who conducted. The solo vocalists were Miss Anna Williams (who suddenly replaced Madame L. Sherrington in consequence of the indisposition of this lady), Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Other pieces by M. Gounod followed the mass, his air "There is a green hill," sung by Madame Patey, and encored; his "meditation" on the first prelude of Bach's well-known series of forty-eight preludes and fugues (tenor solo Mr. Lloyd); and the motet "Gallia" (soprano solo, Miss A. Williams). The concert closed with Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the solos by the vocalists already named.

An interesting orchestral concert was given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music, at the institution, on Saturday evening, when Schubert's mass in E flat was performed for the first time in London. The work is one of great beauty—perhaps the finest of his six masses—and it was generally well rendered on the occasion referred to.

The nineteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts closed, this week, with the director's benefit. The programme was of rich and varied interest, opening with Beethoven's string quartet in E flat, op. 74, finely played by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. The selection also included pianoforte and violin solo pieces, the former executed by Madame Schumann and Mdlle. Marie Krebs, the latter by Herr Joachim; some of Brahms's Hungarian dances, as arranged by Herr Joachim for violin and pianoforte, rendered by that gentleman and Mdlle. Krebs; and vocal solos by Mesdames Sophie Löwe, Redeker, and Friedländer. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The second of the concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Tuesday evening, when the programme included Schubert's string quartet in D minor; Schumann's pianoforte quartet in E flat, with Madame Schumann as pianist; and Brahms's pianoforte quintet in F minor, with Mdlle. Krebs at the piano. The string-quartet party consisted of MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti; Mdlle. Redeker having been the vocalist, and Mr. Deacon the accompanist.

On Tuesday evening the annual Lenten service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, the anthem having, as on former occasions, consisted of a selection from Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion Music.

There were concerts of sacred music at the Royal Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace on Good Friday. At the former place "The Messiah" was given, conducted by Mr. Barnby, the solo vocalists named having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Shakspeare, and Signor Foli. At the Sydenham building the performances consisted of a selection of sacred music, the programme having included the names of Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Patey, and Signor Foli as solo singers, Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obligato having been a feature in both announcements.

The dates of the Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert Hall are now fixed for Monday evening, May 7; Wednesday evening, May 9; Saturday morning, May 12; Monday evening, May 14; Wednesday, May 16; and Saturday morning, May 19. The orchestra is to number about 200 performers, led by Herr Wilhelmj, who occupied the same position at last year's performances of the "Nibelungen" series of operas at Bayreuth, much of the music of which, as well as of others of Wagner's operas, is to be heard at the approaching Albert Hall Festival. According to the present arrangements, the selections will be—on May 7, from "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," and "Das Rheingold;" on May 9, from "Der Fliegende Holländer" and "Die Walküre;" May 12, "Tannhäuser" and "Siegfried;" May 16, "Die Meistersinger," "Götterdämmerung," and "Siegfried;" and on May 19, "Tristan und Isolde" and "Götterdämmerung." Some of the vocalists who were engaged at the Bayreuth Festival are to co-operate in these performances.

This year's Gloucester Festival performances are to take place on Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

## THEATRES.

The changes that have taken place during the week consist simply of the transference of dramas between Drury Lane and the Adelphi. At the former house on Saturday "The Colleen Bawn" succeeded the performance of "Haska," and was enacted to a crowded house; and at the latter Mr. A. Selous's drama of "True to the Core" attracted a large audience. The cast was good. Martin Truegold was admirably represented by Mr. Emery, and Wallet by Mr. Henry Sinclair. Mr. Shore, also, as Dangerfield, and Miss Rachel Sanger as Mabel, were thoroughly efficient. Miss E. Stuart likewise merits praise as Marah. The scenery is especially appropriate and picturesque.

The Theatre Royal, Manchester, was set apart on Monday night for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Compton. As the performances were intended as a testimonial to that gentleman on his enforced retirement from the stage, the house was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. This testimonial performance is supplemented in Manchester by voluntary contributions amounting to about £450.

The Surrey Gardens reopen on Easter Monday, and in the theatre there will be a new spectacular entertainment by the Brothers Pearse and Oswald Allan.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The productive power of Franz Abt as a song composer seems to be absolutely inexhaustible. Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently published three songs—"At Evening Time," "Spring Morning," and "Golden Sunshine"—which will no doubt find as wide an acceptance as that which has been accorded to innumerable previous productions of Abt. While extremely simple, both in the voice part and in the accompaniment, the songs specified are melodious and expressive in style. Somewhat similar praise may be accorded to "Far Away, White Dove," song, by Odoardo Barri; "Summer in the Heart," ballad, by H. Pontet; and "Song of the Sailor Boy," ballad, by Stephen Adams, all likewise published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.

Mr. Brinley Richards, although chiefly known by his numerous works for the pianoforte, can also write well for the voice, among many proofs of which is his graceful and expressive song, "O, speak but the word!" published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., who have also issued a pleasing serenade, "Luna, Veil thy Light," by C. E. Tinney.

## THE SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

Among the important public buildings erected during the past fifteen years in the great commercial and political metropolis of Western India may be enumerated the University Hall, the Elphinstone College and High School, the Crawford Markets, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the David Sassoon Institution, the New Post Office, and the Public Works' Office, besides the new Custom House and High Court. The building of which we give an illustration is the Sailors' Home, which is certainly not the least effective as an architectural ornament to the city. It was designed by Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect, and erected under his superintendence. It stands on the Apollo Bunder, officially styled Wellington Pier, which is the chief landing-place for passengers and marts from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships, in the harbour of Bombay. The cost of this fine building, which amounted to upwards of £25,000, was defrayed by the munificent gift of Khanderao, the late Gulcowar of Baroda, upon the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

Mr. Sydney Smirke has resigned his seat in the Royal Academy, and been placed on the list of honorary retired Academicians. An election to fill the vacancy thus caused will be held in June.

## ENLARGEMENT OF CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

Those who well remember the old wards of Charing-Cross Hospital as they existed some fifteen or twenty years ago, with their nooks and corners, the kitchens, and sleeping-rooms for matrons, abutting everywhere, and impeding the free circulation of air, limiting the cubic space, and deteriorating the hygienic condition, will most cordially recognise the labours of the members of the Building Committee, under whose superintendence, it appears, the whole of the improvements of the Hospital have been successfully accomplished. Thanks are due specially to the more hardworking members of this committee—namely, the treasurers (Messrs. R. Few and H. A. Bosanquet), Mr. Jabez Hogg, Mr. F. Hird, and Dr. Julius Pollock, who, together with the excellent secretary of the hospital, Mr. Woolcott, have been long and earnestly engaged in bringing order, cheerfulness, salubrity, and extended usefulness, out of chaos; and in more thoroughly adapting the institution, in every department, for its great and useful work of charity.

To effect the alterations and additions, which have involved an expenditure of about £13,000, the institution was partly closed for a year, and altogether for two months, and there are now 180 beds available for in-patients. The undertaking of the work arose from the fact that the congregating under one roof of a larger number of patients, afflicted with serious diseases, than had been accommodated previously, rendered it necessary to obtain a greater amount of cubic space and increased facilities for ventilating and warming every part of the hospital. These advantages have been gained by completely remodelling the whole of the wards. The construction of the old wards impeded the free circulation of air. The obstructions have been removed, and the whole made uniform and neat throughout. An excellent ward, containing thirty-two beds, has been obtained on the third story for children. The old sliding casement windows have been replaced by louver windows, which secure a perfect ventilation of the wards. The closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms have been rearranged and constructed on the best sanitary principles; the sculleries have been completely separated from the wards, and provided with through ventilation; the wards are now in a perfect hygienic condition, and uniformity of temperature is maintained day and night by means of hot-water pipes and ventilating stoves; and a fourth story has been erected, thus affording additional and appropriate rooms for the sisters and nurses. The out-patients' department has been remodelled, the dispensary enlarged, and better accommodation secured for the comfort and convenience of out-patients. These and numerous other improvements have vastly increased the suitability of the hospital. They have been effected under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. John J. Thomson.

The ceremony of reopening the Hospital took place on Wednesday week, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a numerous and distinguished company—including the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, with Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, Lord Overstone, Lord Tenterden, the Bishop of London, Bishop Cloughton, Admiral Strange, General Alexander, Sir James Tyler, Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, Major Littledale, Sir Joseph Fayer, the Master of the Clothworkers' Company, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., the Rev. W. Crichton, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, General Walker, Mr. Robert Few, Mr. J. Manship Norman, Colonel W. Stuart, Mr. Henry Anstey Bosanquet, the Rev. Mr. Russell, and many others.

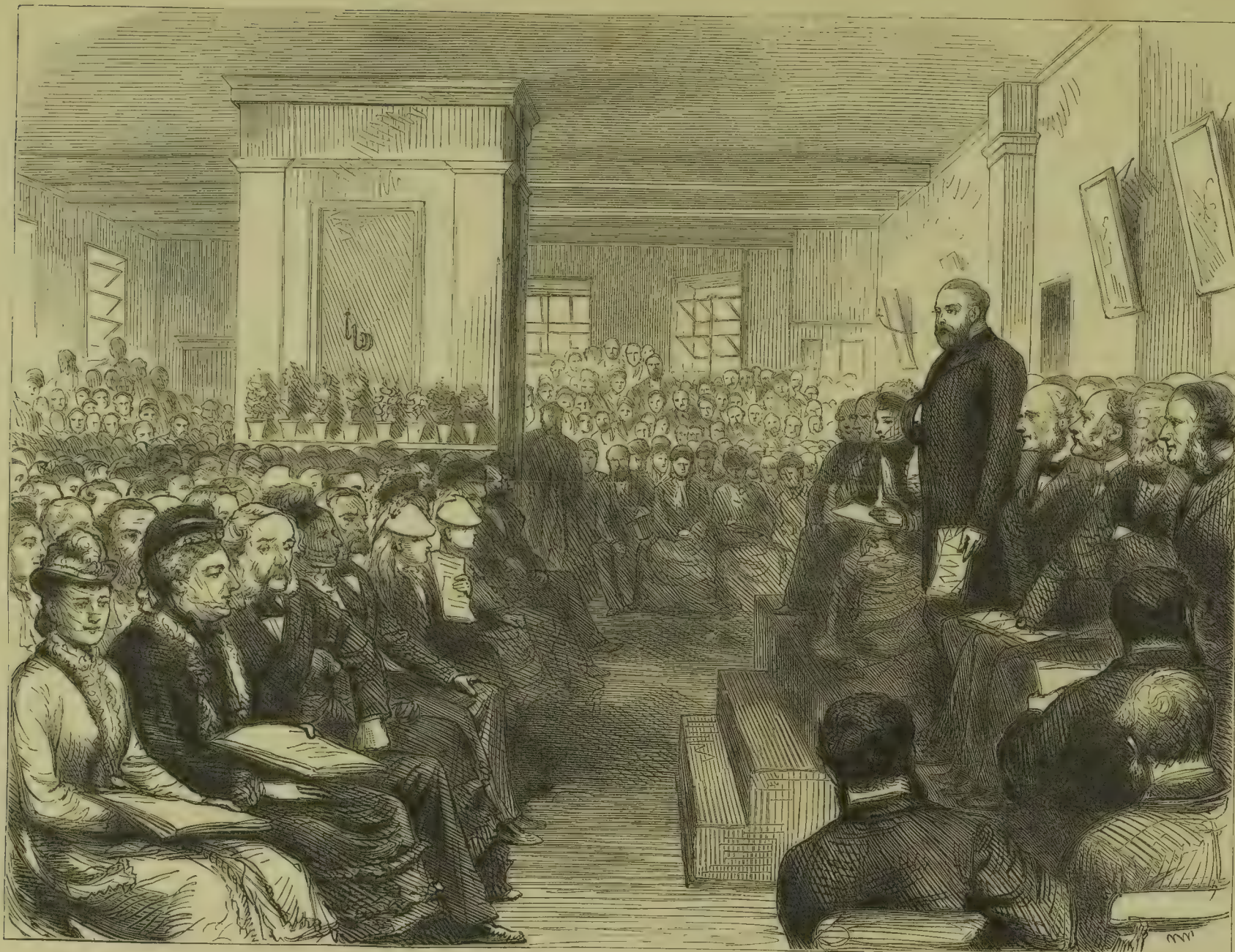
The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the principal entrance, where a guard of honour of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers was drawn up, at half-past three o'clock, and were received by the President, Lord Overstone, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Joseph Fayer, and the other Vice-Presidents and the Treasurers. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by Lord Suffield and General Sir William Knollys and the Countess of Morton, were then conducted through the various wards, where the senior medical officers were in attendance. On entering the reception-room at the close of the inspection of the new and remodelled buildings the National Anthem was sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, under the direction of Mr. Frost, organist of the chapel.

Their Royal Highnesses having taken their places on the dais, prayers were said by the Bishop of London. The hymn, "Thy powerful aid, Almighty Father," was then sung, after which one of the Treasurers, Mr. H. A. Bosanquet, read the address of the Governors, stating the facts above mentioned and describing the position of the hospital. It afforded relief in 1875 to upwards of 16,000 poor and suffering patients, including 4306 cases of accident and emergency, which necessarily required immediate attention and relief, and for which the position of the hospital is specially adapted. The nursing of the patients is in the charge of the Sisterhood of St. John. There is an efficient staff of paid nurses, under the superintendence of lady sisters, who nobly give their services to this work of charity. The governors wish that this should be the starting-point for the further extension of the hospital, for which end they have already obtained the leases of several adjacent houses, and they earnestly hope at no distant day to receive sufficient funds to enable them to provide accommodation for 350 in-patients, and to perfect the arrangements of the hospital by the addition of a chapel and a residence for a chaplain. Finally, they reminded the Prince and Princess that her Majesty, before she became Queen, allowed the principal ward for female patients to be called the Victoria Ward. They now requested permission to name one of the wards for male patients the Albert Edward Ward, and the ward for children the Alexandra Ward. (Their Royal Highnesses were more than an hour in the wards; and in the children's ward, more especially, the Princess lingered over the beds in a most affectionate and motherly manner.)

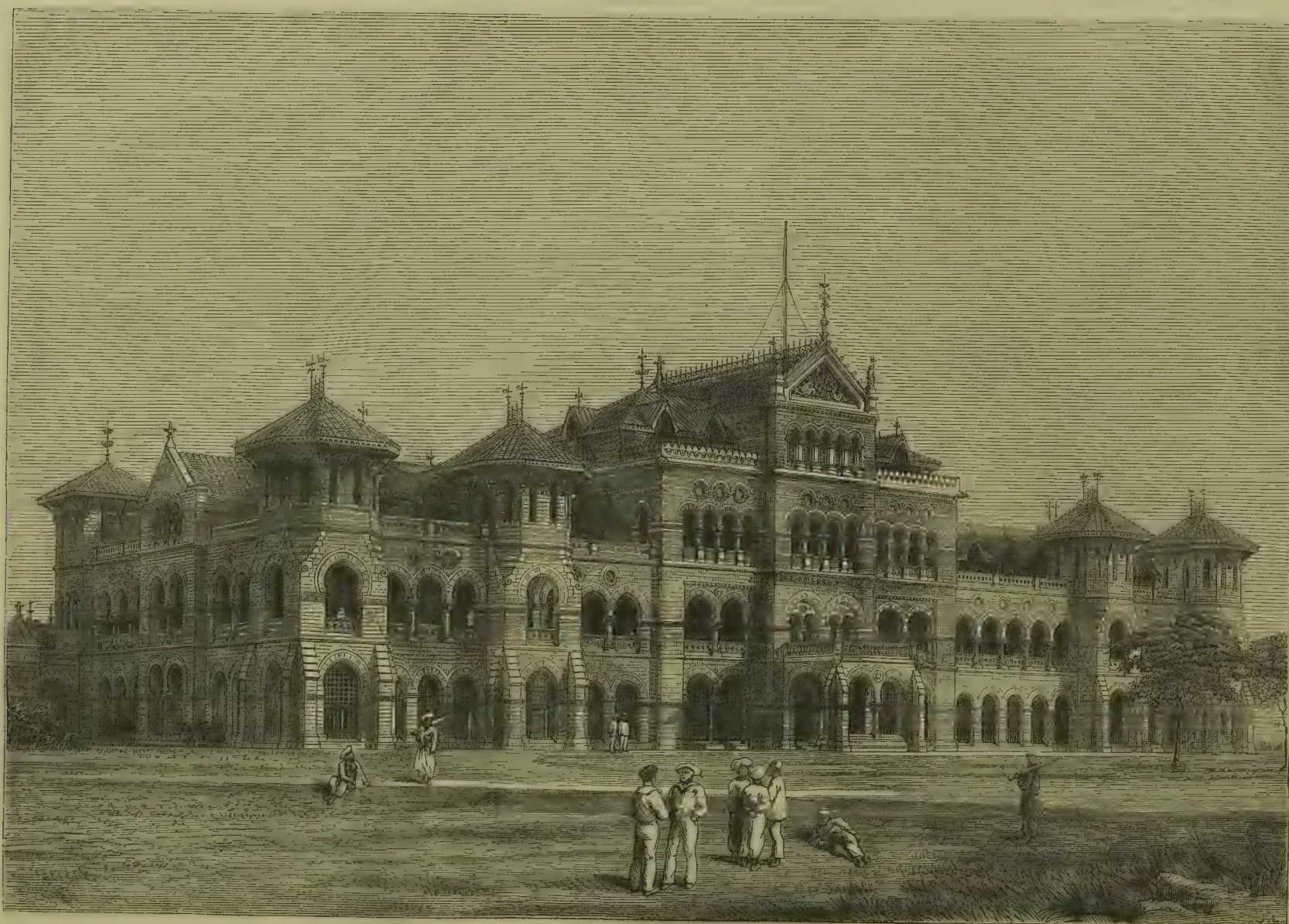
The Prince of Wales, in replying to the Governors' address, expressed the great pleasure which he and the Princess had felt upon this occasion. His Royal Highness then declared the hospital opened, and the Bishop of London pronounced the benediction. Their Royal Highnesses retired, loudly cheered on leaving, as they had been on their arrival, by a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the hospital. The greater number of the visitors remained to inspect the wards. It may be added that the cost of the contemplated extensions of the hospital, including the purchase of the reversions of the leaseholds, is estimated at about £50,000, which sum, it is hoped, will be raised by contributions during the present and the four succeeding years. The president, Lord Overstone, has made a donation of £1000 towards the extension fund.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the sinking of the schooner Matilda and four of her crew by the Anchor liner Californian, on Feb. 11, off Sanda Island, was concluded last Saturday in Glasgow. The Court held that there was not a proper lookout on the Californian, and that her sailing rules were not observed. The Court suspended for six months the certificate of David Ovenstone, the captain, and Thomas Martin, the chief mate, of the Californian.





THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE NEW WARDS OF CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.



THE NEW SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.



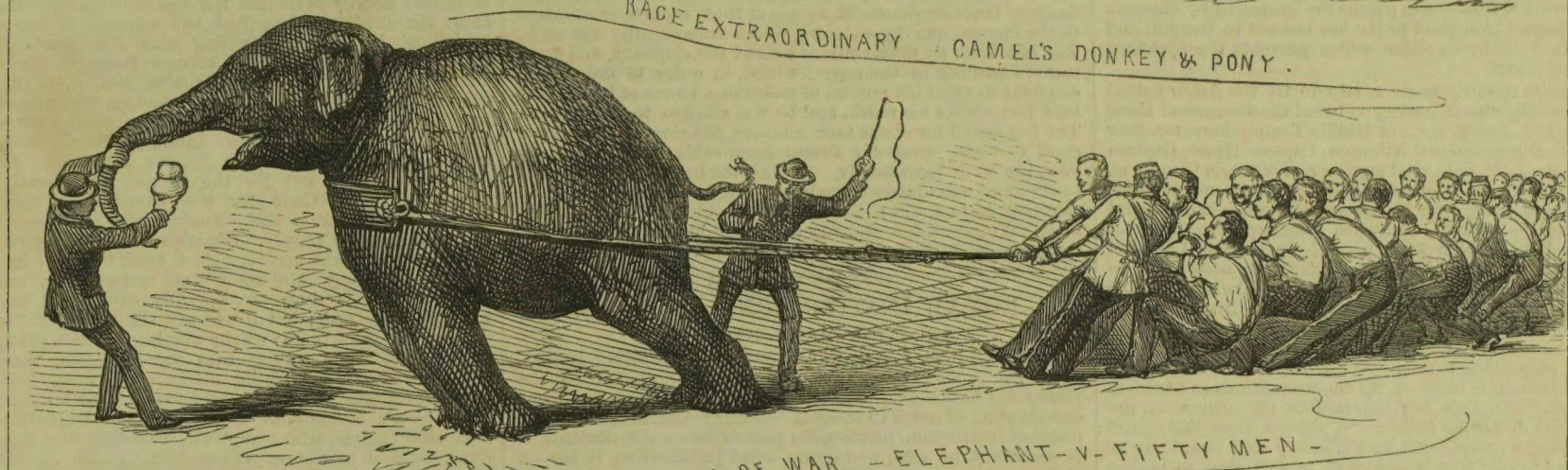


THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE DEAD-HEAT: THE FINISH.

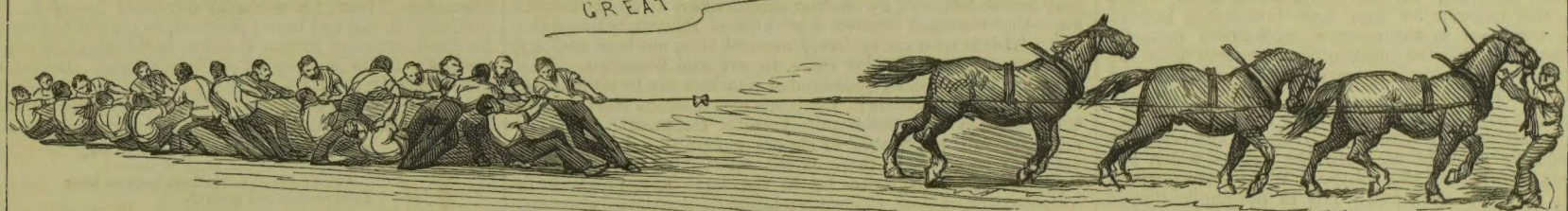




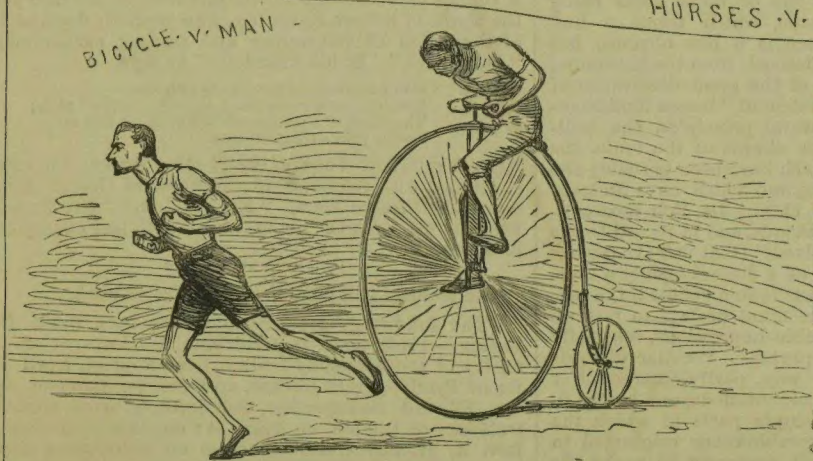
RACE EXTRAORDINARY CAMELS DONKEY & PONY.



GREAT TUG OF WAR - ELEPHANT-V-FIFTY MEN -



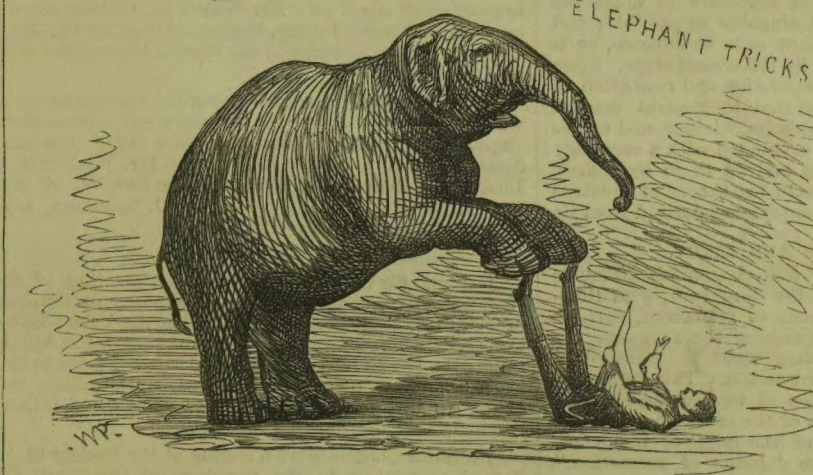
HORSES -V- MEN -



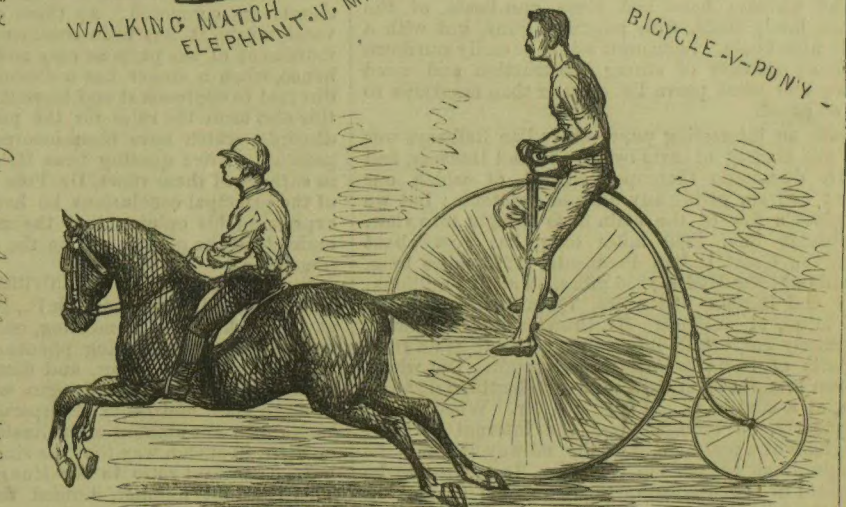
BICYCLE -V- MAN -



WALKING MATCH  
ELEPHANT-V-MAN



ELEPHANT TRICKS



BICYCLE -V- PONY -



## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

In the January number of the organ of the Berlin Horticultural Society the size is given of the Wellingtonia planted at Windsor by the Crown Princess of Prussia in 1856. It was then four years old, and 18 in. high. At the beginning of last year it was a handsome tree, 36 ft. high and 55 ft. in circumference. The girth of the trunk close to the ground was 8 ft.

The *Mining Journal* and other technical papers record the trial of one of Bourne's high-speed engines lately applied to drive a rolling-mill in Sheffield. The engine, though of small size, is reported to have performed its task with ease and success, demonstrating the inutility of employing the large, cumbersome, and costly engine heretofore deemed necessary for such work. The engine, it is stated, notwithstanding its small size, is capable of working up to 400-horse power.

At the Paris Exhibition of next year a garden is to be formed in the Champ de Mars, in which will be erected green-houses, hothouses, and tents, where every description of agricultural produce may be exhibited. A series of twelve exhibitions will be held, each lasting a fortnight; and the plants shown must remain during the fortnight, and be attended to by the exhibitor. The Exhibition will be open from May 1 to Oct. 31.

The lecture lately delivered by Sir J. Lubbock, before the Society of Arts, on the relations between plants and insects, seems to imply a consciousness and volition on the part of plants with which they have not heretofore been credited. Ants are as fond of honey as bees; and how comes it that the ants fail to appropriate the honey, or some part of it, which is gathered by the bees? Simply because the plants are provided with an apparatus of protection against the ants, which does not hinder the approach of the bees, the visits of which are advantageous, as they carry from one flower to another pollen, by which the plants are fertilised. Many flowers are slippery and hanging, so that ants cannot enter them, but winged insects can; some are protected by chevaux de frise of hairs which yield to the bee but not to the ant, and others exude a sticky secretion which prevents the approach of a creeping insect.

The Castalia recently made a trip to try the Aston patent disc-blade paddle-wheels, having on board the designer of these wheels, Mr. J. J. Aston, Q.C., of Middle Temple-lane, together with Captain Dicey, General Atkinson, Captain Howe, Captain Baker, and Mr. J. W. Cole, civil engineer, of Victoria Chambers, Westminster, who was present on the part of the mortgagees. The paddles of these disc blades are straight narrow metal blades, a few inches wide, and when fixed upon the spoke of the wheel resemble a huge pair of old-fashioned parallel rules, separated on their hinge just sufficiently wide apart to allow the iron to be fastened on to the spoke itself. The paddle-floats by which the Castalia has been driven hitherto were eight feet in length, three feet six inches broad, and four inches thick, with arms, radius-rods, brackets, &c., of great weight and proportionate size. With Aston's disc the weight and area have been reduced on all the proportions as twelve is to thirty-two. Mr. Cole has reported to the owners of the Castalia to the following effect:—"I cannot close this report without paying a compliment to the utility and simplicity of the improved paddle-wheels employed in this ship, as taking it for granted that the driving result be obtained, which appears in this instance to have been established beyond doubt, it is very clear to the meanest mechanical capacity that, as a seagoing piece of mechanism, compared with the feathering float-wheel, it is an improvement of the most marked and desirable description."

The condition of our armour-clad Navy is at length beginning to excite serious uneasiness in official circles, and certainly nothing could be more idiotic than the course which has hitherto been pursued on this subject. What is the purpose of armour? To keep shot out. But in the application of armour such thicknesses have only been applied as existing guns could pierce, and the armour has thus become not only useless but mischievous. And why mischievous? Because the pieces of armour punched out and broken up by the penetrating projectile constitute a cone of destructive splinters; because the weight of the armour renders more displacement necessary, and therefore a larger and more costly vessel; and because such a vessel requires great power and a large consumption of coal to propel her at the necessary speed, which large consumption limits the distance the vessel can run under steam. The *Alexandra*, working to over 8000-horse power, cannot carry more than three days' coal at full speed; and, as the armour can be pierced by existing guns, the vessel is not shotproof after all. The Italians, it is said, now propose to construct vessels with three feet of armour and 15,000-horse power, and certainly we have no gun yet in existence which can pierce that. But such a gun can be made, and probably will be, if thought advisable, before the vessels can be built. Such vessels, however, would probably not be attacked above water at all, but below water, by submarine guns and torpedoes, against which they would be as vulnerable as other vessels. The Chinese have had some gun-boats of the Staunch class lately built, with powerful guns, but with a speed of only nine knots. Such craft would be easily run down by any ordinary steamer of strong construction and good speed, and we fear must prove little better than mantraps to the persons on board.

Last month an interesting paper on Indian Railways was read before the Society of Arts by Mr. Juland Danvers, and an instructive discussion thereupon ensued, of which our limits prevent us from giving any adequate epitome; but we may recapitulate a few of the main facts brought into view. The East Indian line, 1280 miles long, has cost about 27 millions; the Great Indian Peninsula, 1278 miles long, about 23½ millions; the Madras, 856 miles, about 10½ millions; the Bombay and Baroda, 408 miles, 7½ millions; and the Scinde, 663 miles, 11 millions. Mr. Crawford stated that it had been formerly considered impossible to bring grain from the upper parts of India to Calcutta at a profit. But wheat had lately been brought from Cawnpore to Calcutta, a distance of 684 miles, at a cost of 6s. 4d. per quarter. Wheat could now, consequently, be brought from the internal parts of India to England at a profit; and on the railway it could be carried with profit at ½d. per ton per mile. It seemed to be generally agreed in the discussion that the plan of making and working the railways by companies was better than that of the Government doing this work, although there was a constant propensity on the part of Government officials to magnify their office by getting as much of this work as possible into their hands. On the whole, the Indian railways seem to have been efficiently carried out. But one great mistake was made in adopting a 5½ ft. gauge, instead of the common gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.; and a still grosser error was made when the metre gauge was introduced for some of the recent lines. The original deviation from the standard gauge no doubt assumed that the European and Indian systems would never be connected. But the metre gauge was adopted with the consciousness that all the evils of break of gauge would be immediately incurred.

## ATHLETIC MEN AND ANIMALS.

After the University boat-race on Saturday great numbers of the spectators, interested in outdoor sports and exercises, remained in the neighbourhood of the river-side, and in the afternoon there was a large gathering of them at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, West Brompton. Here they witnessed a series of novel and peculiar exhibitions in various contests of strength, under the most unusual circumstances, which had a very whimsical effect, the principal attraction being a tug of war between an elephant and fifty men. Shortly after noon the first event on the programme was a ten-mile race between D. Stanton on a bicycle, and J. Beavan, of Camberwell, on foot. The latter received a start of twenty-four minutes, and, managing to keep in front all the way, eventually won by a quarter of a mile. No time was taken. A one mile walking-race, between an elephant and J. Miles, afforded the spectators much amusement, and in the end resulted in a victory for the biped by sixty yards, the time being 8 min. The dog-racing resulted as follows:—Lady Golightly beat Palmflower, Venus beat Diana, and Lady Golightly beat Venus, and won. A mile race between a donkey and a couple of camels that was included in the programme was, in consequence of the stubbornness of the camels, who rushed wildly all over the grounds, unable to be decided. A two-mile match between J. Keen, champion bicyclist, and Mr. Hodgkins's celebrated trotter Queen of the Turf, late Lady Moscow, was won by the bicyclist, who led all the way and passed the post a winner by one hundred yards, in 6 min. 31 3-5 sec. Several tugs-of-war competitions were held between a large number of men belonging to the Coldstream Guards, and then thirty-four of the strongest men were pitted against a couple of powerful cart-horses, and, after some good pulling, the horses were drawn over the line. Adding another half-dozen men and another horse, the balance of strength was then in favour of the quadrupeds. The event of the day was then decided—a trial of strength between fifty men of the Coldstreams, and one of Messrs. Sangers' large elephants. A couple of thick ropes were attached to the huge animal by a stout leathern collar round his neck. The men took up their stations behind the elephant, and commenced hauling at the ropes; whilst, in order to induce the elephant to exert his powers of resistance, loaves of bread were held just within his reach, and he was allowed to eat several. The tug lasted for about four minutes, the elephant, having a good foothold, remaining almost immovable, bellowing, however, the while most lustily. At last the huge creature began to tire, and was dragged slowly backwards over the line. The elephant, in fact, did not seem either to like or understand his task. We give a few sketches of these odd and fantastic performances at Lillie-bridge.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## THEORY OF MUSIC—HARMONY.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., in his sixth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday week, explained and illustrated on the pianoforte harmonic progressions, or the transitions from one combination of notes to another. As this forms, in the ordinary mode of instruction, an essential part of harmonic doctrine, it is necessary, he said, to inquire what justification it has on philosophical grounds. The only reason why any combination may not be followed by another combination is an æsthetic one—that the mind requires some kind of relation between the two. This is no mere arbitrary musical idea, but is in analogy with many other similar cases in art and literature. The question, therefore, is, what kind of relations can be established between musical chords? Consonances and dissonances must be distinguished, as the latter require peculiar treatment; but some relations are applicable to chords generally. In the first place, as was shown, there is the relation of tonality: the sequence of chords must be in the same key, unless it is intended to modulate, when this relation is intentionally broken. Then there is a relation through one or more notes being common in two consecutive chords, which forms a link between them; and, thirdly, there is a less obvious, but perhaps more important, relation, derived from the harmonics of compound tones. This was one of the great discoveries of Rameau, who founded on it his system of "basses fondamentales," and this explained, on natural principles, the well-known close relations between the chords of the tonic, the dominant, and the subdominant, which have been probably the most important in practical music, and which have dictated the universal forms of cadence or close. Dr. Pole next considered the peculiar treatment of dissonances, and in regard to the doctrine that they must be "resolved" (that is, have certain chords after them), explained that, as a discord is only a combination somewhat rougher to the ear than a concord, the rule must be simply æsthetic, since the mind prefers to rest on agreeable rather than on disagreeable impressions, especially at the close of a piece or a long phrase. Peculiar dissonances require to be resolved in a peculiar way, partly on account of the general relations of harmonic combinations, and partly in relation to the movement of the single parts of which the chords are composed. As these combinations originated in vocal music, it has been considered necessary to make the movement of the parts as easy and singable as possible; and hence, when a singer has a dissonant note to execute, he is directed to approach it and leave it by the easiest steps. From this also arose the rules for the preparation and resolution of dissonances, which have been incorporated in general musical practice. After quoting from Helmholtz, Richter, and others in support of these views, Dr. Pole concluded with a summary of the principal conclusions he had arrived at in his course, expressing his opinion that the more the theory of music is understood the greater will be the enjoyment derived from its practice.

## CHEMICAL STRUCTURE AND LIGHT.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 23rd inst., with illustrations of the interesting phenomena of refraction, such as the bending, magnifying, and diminishing the rays and the production of coloured fringes when light is transmitted through glass and other transparent media. This refraction varies with the amount of inclination of two surfaces to one another, in such a way that the sine of the angle of refraction bears a constant ratio to the sine of the angle of incidence. This constant number, termed the "index of refraction," belongs only to the one substance, each solid, liquid, or gas having its own index. In a discourse delivered in 1868, Dr. Gladstone explained what is meant by the "refraction equivalent" of a substance. The specific refractive energy he defined as the refractive index, minus unity, divided by the density, and as constant, or nearly so, at all temperatures or pressures, even in passing from the liquid to the solid or gaseous condition, and notwithstanding solution or great changes of chemical combination. The product of this number and the atomic weight is the "refractive equivalent;" and a table was exhibited giving the equivalents of fifty-one of the elements. In this table some curious relations were pointed out between the numbers; and in regard to the metals it was shown that their specific refractive energy is,

roughly speaking, inversely as the square root of their combining proportion. If an element, however combined, always retained the same action on light, this property, it was said, would never tell us anything about the chemical constitution of bodies; but it is otherwise. Thus, there are two refraction equivalents for the metal iron as existing in its soluble salts—viz., 12.0 and 20.1; and this depends upon its atomicity, the lower number being in ferrous and the higher in ferric salts. The carbon compounds were shown to afford a still more striking instance of the evidence derived from the passage of light through a substance confirming the views of theoretical chemists. Thus, in all those compounds in which carbon is tetratomic, its refraction equivalent is 5.0; but in benzole and the whole aromatic group, in which six atoms of carbon are supposed to be linked together, the refraction and dispersion are considerably higher. As a rule, isomeric bodies have the same refractive energy; but there seem to be exceptions, which must be taken into account in considering the difference of their chemical structure. Other instances were given of the assistance which chemists might derive from a consideration of the phenomena of refraction, some of the points of the lecture being illustrated by experiments.

## THE PRINCIPLE OF OUR PRESENT LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley, in his fifth and concluding lecture on Effects of the French Revolution upon English Literature, given on Saturday last, began with a brief summary of his course, specially noticing the ideal of liberty, fraternity, and equality set up by the leaders of the French Revolution, with the judgment of Burke upon it that such an ideal state requires ideal citizens, and that men must previously be adapted to such a condition before it can succeed. This ideal was, however, maintained and hoped for by Mackintosh, Campbell, Shelley, Byron, and others, and is still sustained in our own day with just discrimination. After noticing the good and wholesome work of Maria Edgeworth, who, like Jane Austen, accurately depicted the life of her day in her excellent tales, and greatly promoted the reaction against false sentiment, the Professor described the advance of our monthly periodical literature, beginning with *Blackwood's Magazine*, which attained immediate success through the vigorous writing of John Wilson (Christopher North), Lockhart, and others, who combined much audacious impertinence and humour with genuine good-will. The good work was also carried on by Lamb, De Quincey, Hood, and others in the *London Magazine* and *Fraser's Magazine*. But these publications were not for the people, who greatly needed education to fit them for the exercise of the powers given by the Reform Bill. Fortunately, however, the need met with a timely supply. Chambers's "Edinburgh Journal," price 1½d., appeared first on Feb. 4, 1832, followed by Charles Knight's "Penny Magazine," six weeks later, and, with other wholesome literature, speedily superseded much pernicious cheap trash; but it was not till 1855 that the stamp duty on newspapers was wholly abolished. The penny newspaper press then sprang into vigorous life, doing most excellent service by giving utterance to every variety and shade of thought, showing us as we really are; telling us where our duty lies, and how we ought to do it. In perfect accordance with Carlyle, who says, "The situation that has not its duty, its ideal, was never yet occupied by man . . . Not what I have, but what I do, is my kingdom." Selecting "In Memoriam" from the works of our Poet Laureate, Professor Morley then showed how Tennyson, in his abiding monument for his dear friend Arthur Hallam, deals with the problem of social life in the same spirit as Wordsworth. Beginning with overwhelming grief, he gradually rises up to the consummation of hope in the bridal, typifying immortality; and thus expresses his desire for the like elevation of his fellow-men:—

I would the great world grew like thee,  
Who grew not alone in power  
And knowledge, but from hour to hour  
In reverence and charity.

A similar earnest desire for the elevation of the race permeates the works of Robert Browning, who specially declares the need of the union of the worker and thinker, particularly in his "Paracelsus." In his "Sordello" he says,

God has conceded two sights to a man—  
One, of men's whole work, time's completed plan;  
The other, of the minute's work, man's first step  
To the plan's completeness.

After mention of Thackeray and other writers, the course was concluded with reference to the works of George Eliot, more especially "Adam Bede," "Romola," and "Middlemarch," in which is set forth the noblest ideal with fine examples of the best work.

No lectures will be delivered in Easter week.

The following arrangements have been made for after Easter:—Professor J. H. Gladstone, five lectures on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies, beginning on April 10; Professor Tyndall, eight lectures on Heat, beginning on April 12; Mr. Edward Dannreuther, two lectures, with musical illustrations—on Chopin, on April 14; on Liszt, on June 7; the Rev. A. H. Sayce, three lectures on Babylonian Literature, beginning on April 21; Mr. Walter H. Pollock, three lectures on Modern French Poetry, beginning on May 12; Mr. Charles T. Newton, two lectures on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenæ, on June 2 and 9.

The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 13, when Mr. Spottiswoode, the secretary, will give a discourse on Experiments with a Great Induction Coil. The succeeding discourses will probably be given by Mr. Frederick Pollock, Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, Messrs. D. Mackenzie, Wallace, G. J. Romanes, and Oscar Browning, and Professor Tyndall.

Captain Sir George Nares read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, a paper on the Navigation of Smith's Sound as a Route towards the Pole. Referring to the recent Arctic expedition, he expressed the opinion that unless the baricades of Greenland tended more to the northward than was generally supposed, no travellers would get nearer to the Pole than the point which had hitherto been reached. Some discussion followed.

Professor Corfield gave a lecture at the Society of Arts, last Saturday evening, to the members of the Trade Guilds of Learning, on the Choice of a Place to Live in. The lecturer began by explaining the effects of moisture. The effects of a warm, moist atmosphere were enervating to the physical and nervous systems, and a general want of tone was the result. After describing the principal diseases which were most prevalent under certain climatic conditions, Dr. Corfield went on to say that persons who desired the lungs to be freely exercised should go to a mountainous country, because there inhalation would be quickened. Those who require the contrary effects to be produced might go to the seaside. He then explained the relative advantages of dwelling in houses erected on pervious and impervious soils, giving in a general way preference to the latter. In conclusion, he detailed the disad-



The Hospital Saturday collection in Liverpool realised £2226.



## NEW MUSIC.

## ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES

PART 1. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM.  
PART 2. VOCAL.  
PART 3. HARP, GUITAR, CONCERTINA.  
PART 4. VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c.  
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1. AS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

That the growth and prosperity of the Society during the period of which it gave numerous details, had been everywhere manifest.

2. AS TO THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY

That the Assurance Fund at the date of

Valuation was .. £2,118,457 10 2

and the calculated Liability at the same

date .. .. 1,760,516 13 10

thus leaving a Surplus of .. £37,940 16 4;

and that, after setting aside the Permanent Reserve Fund of

£50,000, and the fractional amount of £7940 16s. 4d., there

remained for division the sum of £300,000, which was larger by

£30,000 than any previous occasion;

3. AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE DIVISION.

That the sum which fell to the Assured would produce reversionary additions to the Assurances, amounting in the aggregate

to £37,014, varying in individual cases from 45 to 91 per cent,

and averaging over 60 per cent on the Premiums received in the

Quinquennium;

and that the Cash Bonus, which, being the present money

value of the Reversionary Bonus, was the true measure of the

allotment—averaged 30 per cent on the like payments, as compared

with 25 per cent in 1872, the highest previous percentage.

4. AS TO THE BASIS OF VALUATION.

That the Institute of Actuaries' new Hx, or Healthy Males

Table, based on the experience of twenty of the largest English

and Scotch offices, with net premiums and 3 per cent interest,

had been used in the investigation;

and that the severity of the new test, as well as the strength and

elasticity of the Society, were alike shown by the fact that the

Reserve thus required was greater by £24,611 than that which

would have been needed by the Carlisle table.

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January, 1882, and Persons who effect NEW POLICIES before

the end of June next will be Entitled at that Division to One

Year's Additional Share of Profits over later Entrants.

The report above mentioned, a detailed Account of the pro-

ceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of

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